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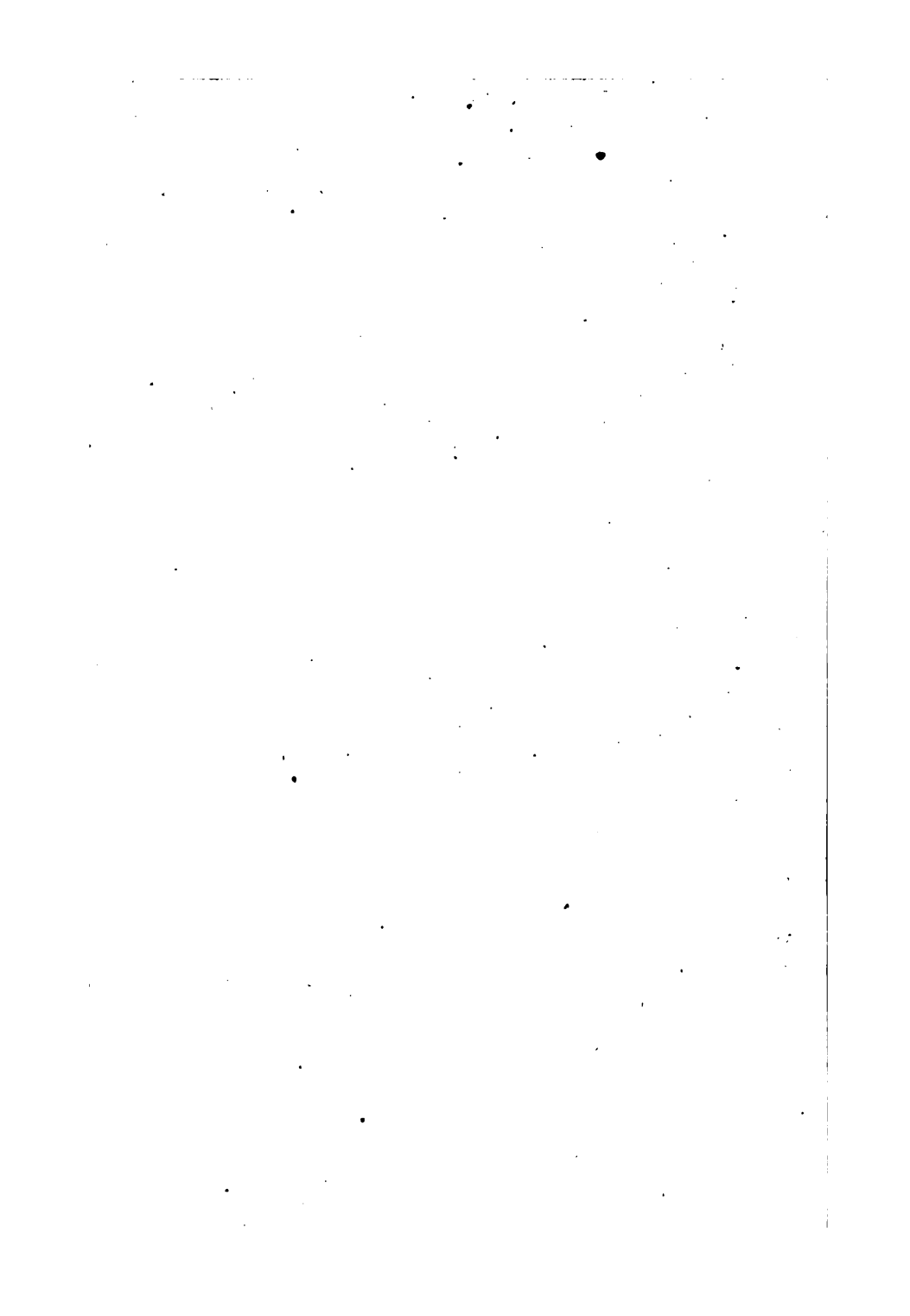
HANDYBOOK
TO
CÆSAR.
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Bayswater and Kensington College.

CLASS BOOK, No. 1.

THE

HANDY-BOOK TO CÆSAR,

**A MANUAL FOR PREPARATION FOR THE MILITARY,
CIVIL-SERVICE (HOME AND INDIA),
AND OTHER EXAMINATIONS.**

**THE LATIN WORDS ARE NUMBERED AND THE ENGLISH
POINTED TO CORRESPOND, WITH COPIOUS NOTES,**

A PARSING PRAXIS,

AND

**THE QUANTITY OF THE SYLLABLES MARKED TO SECURE
CORRECT PRONUNCIATION, THEREBY ENABLING EVERY
STUDENT TO READ, TRANSLATE, AND CONSTRUE
LATIN, WITH EASE, AND IN THE MOST
CORRECT MANNER.**

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PREFACE.

THE object in thus publishing the First and Second Books of Cæsar, is to supply the place of a teacher to each pupil during preparation, and to afford the necessary help to accurate translation.

The medium is observed between giving too much and too little assistance to beginners, and a groundwork is laid that will enable the student to acquire a perfect knowledge of the construction of the language. The Latin words are numbered, the quantities marked, and the English pointed, thus becoming an effective means for supplying a teacher's presence and enabling a pupil by his own exertion to translate, with ease and correctness, a Latin author.

The work shows with how much grammar it is indispensable that the pupil be acquainted before commencing Cæsar, and is an easy introduction to the application and complete knowledge of Syntax.

*Bayswater and Kensington College,
Pembroke Crescent.*

C. JULII CÆSARIS

COMMENTARIORUM

DE

BELLO GALLICO

LIBER PRIMUS.

SYNOPSIS.

A. U. C. 696. } IN the year of the City 696, Cæsar obtained the
B. C. 58. } command of the Gauls, i. e. Gallia Cisalpina and
Gallia Transalpina, for five years. The Roman province beyond the
Alps was bounded by the Rhodanus (*Rhone*,) the mountains of
Auvergne, and the Garumna (*Garonne*,) and contained Languedoc,
Dauphine, Provence, Savoy. The remainder of Gaul was still inde-
pendent of Roman authority, and divided between three great nations,—
the Belgæ, on the N. E., the Celtæ, in the midland countries, the
Aquitani, in the S. W.; these were sub-divided into many smaller
communities. At the time that Cæsar took the command of his
Province, the Helvetii, a warlike tribe, occupying the greater part of
Switzerland, were desirous to migrate from their country into the
more fertile regions of Gaul; and sent to ask leave of Cæsar to march
through the Roman Province. He refused permission; and, breaking
down the bridge of the Rhone, fortified the banks of the River from
Geneva to the narrow pass between the Jura and Fort d'Ecluse: they
therefore turned northwards, and passed the Jura M. through the
territory of the Sequani (*Franche Comte*,) intending to proceed through
the Ædui (*Burgundy*,) and to fix themselves to the N. of the Ga-
rumna, in the district of the Santones, (*Saintonge and Guienne*,)
Cæsar followed them across the Arar (*Saone*,) and, not far from
Bibracte (*Aulun*,) a terrible battle was fought, in which the Helvetii
lost 200,000 men, and were driven back to their own country. The
nations inhabiting the banks of the Arar and Liger (*Loire*,) thanked
Cæsar for having saved them from this danger, and also begged his
assistance against Ariovistus, a German chief, who oppressed the
Sequani and neighbouring nations, and was extending his conquests
from the Rhine to the Saone (in *Alsace and Franche Comte*,) Cæsar
therefore re-passed the Arar, and marched up the Dubis (*Doubs*,)
to Vesontio (*Besancon*,) A conference with Ariovistus had no effect,
and a battle ensued, in which the Germans were defeated, and fled
across the Rhine, fifty miles from the field of battle.

3 1 2 4 5 I. GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum
 7 6 8 11 10 9 unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, qui
 13 12 15 17 16 ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli, appellantur. Hi
 21 18 19 20 14. omnes linguâ, institutis, legibus inter se differunt.
 2 1 8 6 7 3 Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona
 4 5. 5 4 11 1 et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt
 2 3 8 9 10 6 Belgæ, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate Pro-
 7. 3 2 1 4 5 vinciæ longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores
 6 7 14 13 8 9 sæpe commeant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos
 10 11 12 19 16 pertinent, important: proximique sunt Germanis, qui
 15 20 21 17 18 trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum
 23 29 23 24 28 gerunt. Quâ de causâ Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos
 25 26 27: 3 2 virtute præcedunt, quod fere quotidianis preliis cum
 1 4 5 8 6 7 Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos præhi-
 9 12 11 10. 2 1 beat, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum
 3 4 5 9 6 7 una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium
 8 10 16 14 15 capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumnâ flumine,
 11 12 13 17 18 Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam a Sequanis
 22 21 19 20 23 et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad Septentriones.
 24 29 38 25 27 Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur: pertinent
 26 27 22 23 24 ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in Sep-
 25 28 29 30. 1 6 tentriones et orientem Solem. Aquitania a Garumnâ
 2 3 5 4 7 8 flumine ad Pyrenæos montes, et eam partem Oceani,
 9 10 11 12 13 14 quæ est ad Hispaniam, pertinet; spectat inter occasum
 15 16 17 18. 1 Solis et Septentriones.
 16 2 4 3 5 6
 7 8 9 10 11 12
 13 14 15 17 18
 19 20 21 22.

1 2 6 7 3 4 5 II. Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus
 6. 1 2 8 4 5 6 fuit Orgetorix. Is, M. Messallâ et M. Pisone Coss.,
 7 10 9 8 13 11 regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis
 12 14 16 15 17 fecit, et civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omni-
 24 18 20 19 21 bus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, quum virtute omni-
 22 23: 2 1 8 6 bus præstarent, totius Galliæ imperio potiri. Id hoc
 5 4 10 9 7 6 5 facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci naturâ Helvetii
 1 4 8 2 6 10 11
 7 9 8 13 12 14

continentur; una ex parte flumine Rheno, latissimo
 atque altissimo, qui agrum Helveticum a Germanis divi-
 dit; altera ex parte monte Jurâ altissimo, qui est inter
 Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia, lacu Lemano et flumine
 Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit.
 His rebus fiebat, ut et minus late vagarentur, et minus
 facile finitimis bellum inferre possent: quâ de causâ
 homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur.
 Pro multitudine autem hominum, et pro gloria belli
 atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitraban-
 tur, qui in longitudinem millia passuum cccx, in lati-
 tudinem clxxx patebant.

III. His rebus adducti, et auctoritate Orgetorigis
 peracti, constituerunt ea, quæ ad proficiscendum per-
 tinerent, comparare; jumentorum et carrorum quanti-
 maximum numerum cœmere; sementes quam maxi-
 mas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteat;
 cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confir-
 mare. Ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse
 duxerunt; in tertium annum profectionem lege confir-
 ment. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur.
 Is, ubi legationem ad civitates suscepit, in eo itinere
 persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis filio, Sequano, cujus
 pater regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat, et
 a S. P. Q. R. [SENATU POPULOQUE ROMANO] amicus
 appellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate suâ occuparet;
 quod pater ante habuerat: itemque Dumnorigi Aduo,
 fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum in civitate
 obtinebat, ac maxime plebi acceptus erat, ut idem
 cōhiaretur persuadet: eique filiam suam in matrimonium
 dat. Perfacile facta esse illis probat conata perficere,
 propterea quod ipse suæ civitatis imperium obtenturus

24 22 20 21. 10 esset : non esse dubium, quia totius Galliae plurimum
 1 9 8 7 2 3 4 Helvetii possent. Se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis
 5 6. 8 2 1 9 6 7 regna conciliaturum, confirmat. Hâc oratione adducti,
 8 4 5 10 24 11 inter se fidem et iurjurandum dant, et, regno occupato,
 12 21 23 22 19 per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius
 20 18 14 15 16 Galliae sese potiri posse sperant.
 17 18.

3 1 2 8 4 6 7 5 IV. Ea res ut est Helvetiis per indicium enunciata,
 10 9 16 11 15 14 moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere
 12 13. 4 2 8 1 5 coëgerunt. Damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut
 7 6. 2 1 4 3 5 16 igni cremaretur. Die constitutâ causae dictionis, Orge-
 15 6 7 8 9 10 11 torix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum
 14 18 12 17 28 millia decem, undique coëgit ; et omnes clientes, obe-
 27 18 19 22 21 ratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat,
 20 23 26 24 25 eodem conduxit : per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit.
 29 30 35 34 31 Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum
 33 32. 1 2 6 3 4 exsequi conaretur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris
 5 11 10 9 8 7 17 magistratus coegerent, Orgetorix mortuus est : neque
 13 18 12 14 15 abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi
 16 19 20 21 22 mortem consciverit.
 24 23 25 26 27
 28 29 32 31 30.

1 3 2 5 4 10 9 V. Post ejus mortem nihilominus Helvetii id, quod
 6 7 8 11 15 12 constituerant, facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant.
 14 13. 1 2 9 10 Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt,
 3 8 7 4 5 6 23 oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, vios ad
 13 12 11 14 15 quadringentos, reliqua privata aedificia incendant ;
 16 17 18 19 20 frumentum omne, præter quod secum portaturi erant,
 21 22 : 8 2 1 8 comburant ; ut, domum reditionis spe sublatâ, para-
 4 7 6 5 9 12 10 tiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent ; trium men-
 11 13 19 14 15 sium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo afferre jubent.
 18 16 17 28 25 Persuadent Rauracis, et Tulingis, et Latobrigis finiti-
 27 26 24 22 23 mis, uti, eodem usi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque
 20 21. 1 2 8 4 exustis, una cum iis proficiscantur : Boiosque, qui
 5 6 7 8 10 9
 11 13 12 14 15
 16 20 17 18 19:

trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum Noricum transierant, Noreiamque oppugnârant, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

20 2 18 19 15 16
17 1 8 6 4 5 7
11 8 9 10 14 13
12.

VI. Erant omnino itinera duo quibus itineribus domo exire possent. unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix quâ singuli carri ducerentur; mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facile perpauci prohibere possent: alterum per provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quod Helvetiorum inter fines, et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque nonnullis locis vado transitar. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est, proximumque Helvetiorum finibus, Geneva: ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros, quod nondum bono animo in Pop. Rom. viderentur, existimabant; vel vi coacturos, ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem comparatis, diem dicunt, quâ die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant. Is dies erat a. d. V. kal. Apr., L. Pisone, A. Gabinio Consulibus.

8 1 2 4 5 6 9 8
7 10 11 12 18 14
15 16 17 18 19
20 21 23 25 22
26 24 28 29 27
30 31 33 35 32
34: 1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 12 13
11 14 15 16 18
19 17 20 21 22
23 24 25 27 26
1 2 3 5 6 8 7 4
9 10 11 12 13 16
14 15. 13 2 3 4
1 5 12 6 7 8 9
10 11 14 16 15
17 23 21 22 18
19 20. 1 2 5 3 4
7 6 8 9 13 14 10
11 12. 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13.

VII. Cesari quum id nunciatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci, et quam maximis potest itineribus, in Galliam ulteriorem contendit, et ad Genevam pervenit: Provincie toti quam maximum militum numerum imperat. Erat omnino in Galliâ ulteriore legio una. Pontem, qui erat ad Genevam, jubet rescindi. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt nobilissimos civitatis, cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent, "sibi esse in animo, sine ullo maleficio

2 3 4 5 1 6 12
11 10 7 9 8 13
16 14 15 17 18
19 21 20 25 22
24 23 26 29 27
28: 7 2 1 3 4 6
5. 1 2 7 6 3 5
4. 6 1 2 3 4 5
7. 1 5 7 8 6 2
8 4 12 10 11 9
18 14 15 16 17
18 19 22 20 21
23 24: 1 2 3 4
11 8 9 10 5 6

7 12 13 16 17 "iter per provinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter
 14 15 18 19 25 "haberent nullum: rogare, ut ejus voluntate id sibi
 23 24 22 21 20. "facere liceat." Caesar, quod memoriâ tenebat, L. Cas-
 1 2 4 3 5 6 7 8 sium Consulem occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helve-
 9 10 11 14 12 tiis pulsum, et sub jugum missum, concedendum non
 13 15 18 16 17 putabat: neque homines inimico animo, datâ facultate
 20 21 19: 1 16 per Provinciam itineris faciendi, temperaturos ab inju-
 2 3 4 6 10 9 7 8 riâ et maleficio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium inter-
 5 11 12 13 14 15. cedere posset, dum milites, quos imperaverat, conveni-
 1 2 3 5 4 6 7 8 9 rent, legatis respondit, "diem se ad deliberandum
 10 12 11 14 17 "sumpturum; si quid vellent, a. d. Id. Apr. reverten-
 13 15 16 18 20 "rentur."
 19 25 21 22 23
 24.

1 2 3 4 6 5 7 8
 9 12 10 11 42 35
 32 33 34 30 31 VIII. Interea eâ legione, quam secum habebat,
 36 37 38 39 40 militibusque, qui ex Provinciâ convenerant, a lacu
 41 13 14 15 16 Lemano, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem
 20 17 18 19 21 Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit,
 22 23 24 29 25 millia passuum decem et novem murum, in altitudinem
 26 27 28. 1 2 pedum sedecim, fossamque perducit. Eo opere per-
 3 5 4 7 6 8 10fecto, praesidia disponit, castella communit, quo facilius,
 14 18 11 13 16 si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere possit. Ubi
 9 15. 1 2 3 4 5 ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, et legati
 6 7 8 9 10 13 11 ad eum reverterunt, negat, "se more et exemplo Pop.
 12 14 15 16 17 "Rom. posse iter ulli per Provinciam, dare; et, si vim
 18 19 20 21 26 "facere conentur, prohibiturum" ostendit.
 22 23 24 25 27
 28 31 30 29 33
 32.

1 4 2 3 5 6 9 8
 7 6 10 11 12 13 IX. Helvetii, eâ spe dejecti, navibus junctis, ratibus-
 14 16 17 18 15 que compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani, qua minima
 19 20 21 22 26 altitudo fluminis erat, nonnunquam interdium, saepius
 23 25 24 34 28 noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, operis munitione
 27 29 31 32 33 et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hâc conatu desti-
 30 37 35 36. 1 terunt. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, quâ,
 2 5 3 4 6 7 8 Sequanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant.
 12 13 11 9 10.

His quum suâ sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Æduum mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent. Dumnorix gratiâ et largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat, et Helvetiis erat amicus, quodd ex eâ civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat; et cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat, et quamplurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat. Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos Helvetios ire patiantur; obsidesque uti inter sese dent, perficit: Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuriâ transeant.

X. Cesari renunciatur, Helvetiis esse in animo per agrum Sequanorum et Æduorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, quæ civitas est in Provinciâ. Id si fieret, intelligebat magno cum provinciæ periculo futurum, ut homines bellicosos, populi Romani inimicos, locis patentibus maximeque frumentariis finitimos haberet. Ob eas causas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, T. Labienum legatum præfecit. Ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tres, quæ circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, et, quæ proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit. Ibi Centrones, et Graioceli, et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur. Compluribus his præliis pulsus, ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris Provinciæ extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris Provinciæ die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines: ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit. Hi sunt extra Provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

1 2 10 8 9 3 4 **XI.** Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum
 5 6 7 11 15 12 suas copias transduxerant, et in Æduorum fines per-
 14 13 19 17 16 venerant, eorumque agros populabantur. Ædui, quum
 18. 1 2 9 10 8 se suaque ab his defendere non possent, legatos ad
 3 4 5 6 7 14 Cæsarem mittunt, rogatum auxilium: "Ita se omni
 11 12 13 15 16: "tempore de Populo Romano meritos esse, ut pene in
 2 8 9 1 8 4 5 7 "conspectu exercitûs nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum
 6 10 11 12 14 "in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debue-
 17 18 21 19 20 "rint." Eodem tempore quo Ædui, Ambarri, neces-
 22 23. 1 2 3 4 sarii et consanguinei Æduorum, Cæsarem certiorum
 5 6 7 8 9 12 10 faciunt, sese, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis
 11 13 15 14 16 vim hostium prohibere. Item Allobroges, qui trans
 17 22 20 21 18 Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fugâ se ad
 19. 1 2 3 9 6 7 Cæsarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, sibi præter agri
 8 4 5 14 11 10 solum, nihil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus
 12 13 15 16 22 Cæsar non expectandum sibi statuit, dum, omnibus
 21 23 17 18 20 fortunis sociorum consumptis, in Santones Helvetii
 19. 8 1 2 4 8 pervenirent.
 5 6 7 9 16 17
 14 15 10 11 12
 13.

2 1 3 4 12 10 **XII.** Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Æduorum et
 11 5 6 7 8 9 13 Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate,
 14 15 16 23 24 ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non pos-
 22 17 18 19 20 sit. Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant.
 5 6. 1 4 6 7 5 Ubi per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est, tres jam
 2 3 12 9 15 13 copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse,
 14 8 11 10 17 quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam
 16 18 23 22 19 esse; de tertiâ vigiliâ cum legionibus tribus e castris
 20 21; 9 7 8 1 profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quæ nondum flumen
 2 3 4 6 5 13 10 transierat. Eos impeditos et inopinantes aggressus,
 11 12 14 15 17 magnam eorum partem concidit; reliqui sese fugæ
 16. 5 1 2 3 4 9 mandârunt, atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is
 6 8 7 10 13 11 pagus appellabatur Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Hel-
 12 14 18 15 16 vetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus
 17 1 2 3 4 5 6
 8 7 13 12 9 10
 11. 1 2 3 4 6

quum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoriâ L. Cassium consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. Ita, sive casu, sive consilio Deorum Immortalium, quæ pars civitatis Helvetiæ insignem calamitatem Pop. Rom. intulerat, ea princeps pœnas persolvit. Quâ in re Cæsar non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quod ejus soceri L. Pisonis avum, L. Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem prælio, quo Cassium, interfecerant.

XIII. Hoc prælio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arare faciendum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu commoti, quum id, quod ipsi diebus xx ægerrime confecerant, ut flumen transirent, illum uno die fecisse intelligerent, legatos ad eum mittunt; cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Cæsare agit: "Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros, atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Cæsar constitueret, atque esse veluisset: sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi Populi Romani, et pristinæ virtutis Helvetiorum. Quod improvise unum pagum adortus esset, quum ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent; ne ob eam rem aut suæ magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret. Se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, aut insidiis niterentur. Quare ne committeret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent ex calamitate Populi Romani et internecone exercitû nomen caperet, aut memoriam proderet."

2 3 4 1 7 8 9 XIV. His Cæsar ita respondit: "Eo sibi minus
 6 5 10 18 17 11 "dubitacionis dari, quod eas res, quas legati Helvetii
 12 18 16 14 16 "commemorassent, memoriâ teneret; atque eo gravius
 19 22 21 20, 23 "ferre, quo minus merito Populi Romani accidissent;
 28 24 25 27 26; "qui si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, non fuisse
 1 2 7 6 5 8 4 "difficile cavere; sed eo deceptum, quod neque com-
 8 9 10 11 12 14 "missum a se intelligeret, quare timeret: neque sine
 18 15 16 20 17 "causâ timendum putaret. Quod si veteris contume-
 18 19 21 22 28 "liæ oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium injuriarum,
 27 26 24 23, 1 "quod eo invito iter per Provinciam per vim tentâs-
 2 6 5 8 4 7 8 "sent; quod Æduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas
 29 28 27 9 10 "vexassent, memoriam deponere posse? Quod suâ
 11 12 13 19 14 "victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur, quodque tam diu
 17 18 16 16 20 "se impune tulisse injurias admirarentur, eodem per-
 28 21 22 23 24 "tinere: consuesse enim Deos immortales, quo gravius
 25, 1 6 4 5 1 "homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro
 2 7 8 15 11 13 "scelere eorum ulcisci velint, his secundiore inter-
 14 9 10 12 17 "res, et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere. Quum
 16: 2 4 8 5 7 "ea ita sint, tamen, si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea,
 12 17 16 18 14 "quæ polliceantur, facturos intelligat; et si Æduis de
 15 11 6 8 9 10 "injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item
 1 20 25 18 19 "si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem esse
 21 22 23 24, 1 "facturum." Divico respondit; "Ita Helveticos a ma-
 2 4 8 5 6 7 11 "joribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non
 10 8 9 12 17 16 "dare consueverint: ejus rei Populum Romanum esse
 13 14 15 18 19 "testem." Hoc responso dato, discessit.
 22 20 21 22 23 8 4.
 29 30 31 33 33
 37 36 34 35, 1
 2 4 8 8 9 5 7
 6 10 15 12 11
 18 14 19 18 20
 21 16 17, 1 2
 8 4.

1 2 7 8 4 5 6. XV. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. Idem facit
 8 2 1 22 5 6 4 Cæsar; equitatumque omnem, ad numerum quatuor
 7 8 9 10 11 21 millium, quem ex omni Provinciâ et Æduis atque eorum
 20 12 13 14 15 sociis coactum habebat, præmittit, qui videant, quas in
 16 17 18 19 23 partes hostes iter faciant. Qui cupidius novissimum
 24 26 25 27 28 agmen insecuti, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum
 30 29, 1 5 2 3

proelium committunt; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo proelio sublatis Helvetiis, quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere, nonnunquam ex novissimo agmine proelio nostros lacessere ceperunt. Caesar suos a proelio continebat, ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibusque prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum interesset.

4 12 11 8 9 10
6 7 13 14 15 16
17. 1 2 4 3 5
6 7 11 8 9 10
21 13 12 14 15
16 17 20 19 18.
1 5 2 3 4 6 8
7 9 10 16 11 12
13 14 15. 1 6 5 3
4 2 7 8 9 11 10
12 13 14 15 16
22 17 18 19 20
21.

XVI. Interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum, quod essent publice polliciti, flagitare. Nam propter frigora, quod Gallia sub Septentrionibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat. Eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, propterea minus uti poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat. Diem ex die ducere Aedui; conferri, comportari, adesse dicere. Ubi se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri deberet; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratui praerat (quem Vergobretum appellant Aedui, qui creatur annuus, et vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem,) graviter eos accusat, quod, quum neque emi, neque ex agris sumi posset, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevertur: praesertim quum, magnam ex parte eorum precibus adductus, bellum susceperit: multo etiam gravius, quod sit destitutus, queritur.

1 2 3 10 4 5 6 9
7 8. 1 2 3 4 5
8 10 11 9 13 12
6 7 14 15 16 20
21 19 17 18 22
23 25 26 27 28
24 29. 2 10 12
11 1 3 4 8 7 5
6 9 13 17 19 20
22 21 18 14 15
16. 5 4 1 2 3 9
6 7 8. 1 5 2 4
3 6 7 8 9 10 14
13 11 12 17 16
15 18 23 19 20
21 22 24 25 26
27 28 29 32 31
30 (33 36 35 34
37 38 39 40 46
47 41 42 43 44
45) 3 2 1 4 5 12
6 7 8 11 9 10 13
14 15 18 16 17
21 22 19 20 23
24 32 31 26 25
27 30 28 29: 39
34 33 35 36 37
38.

1 2 3 4 5 10 7 XVII. Tum demum Liscus oratione Cæsaris adduc-
 9 8 12 11 13 14 tus, quod antea tacuerat, proponit; "Esse nonnullos
 18 17 15 16 19 "quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat,
 20 21 22 23 25 "qui privati plus possint, quam ipsi magistratus: hos
 24 26 27 28 29 "seditiosâ atque improbâ oratione multitudinem deter-
 30 32 31 33 35 "rere, ne frumentum conferant, quod præstare de-
 34 36 38 37: 1 "beant: si jam principatum Galliæ obtinere non pos-
 6 7 2 5 3 4 14 "sint, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre,
 18 13 11 8 9 10 "satiùs esse, neque dubitare, quin, si Helvetios supera-
 15 16 17 18 21 "verint Romani, una cum reliquâ Galliâ Æduis liber-
 20 19 20 28 27 "tatem sint erepturi. Ab iisdem nostra consilia, quæ-
 26 23 28 24 25 "que in castris gerantur, hostibus enunciari: hos a se
 3 4 5 6 9 7 8 "coërceri non posse. Quin etiam, quod necessario rem
 11 10 1 2 12 16 "coactus Cæsari enunciârit, intelligere sese, quanto id
 17 15 13 14. 1 "cum periculo fecerit, et ob eam causam, quamdiu
 2 8 6 4 8 5 7 "potuerit, tacuisse."
 10 9 13 11 14
 15 12 16 17 18
 19 22 20 21.

1 9 5 7 6 8 2 XVIII. Cæsar hâc oratione Lisci Dumnorigem,
 3 4 10 11 17 14 Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat: sed, quod pluri-
 15 16 12 13 18 bus præsentibus eas res jactari nolebat, celeriter con-
 20 19 22 21. 1 cilium dimittit, Liscum retinet. Quærit ex solo ea,
 2 3 4 5 8 6 7 quæ in conventu dixerat: dicit liberius atque audacius.
 9 10 11 12. 5 Eadem secreto ab aliis quærit; reperit esse vera:
 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 "Ipsam esse Dumnorigem, summâ audaciâ, magnâ
 11 9 10 12 13 "apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratiâ, cupidum
 14 19 15 16 17 "rerum novarum; complures annos portoria, reliqua-
 18 20 22 21; 12 "que omnia Æduorum vectigalia, parvo pretio redemp-
 1 2 3 6 5 4 8 "ta habere: propterea quod, illo licente, contra liceri
 7 11 9 10 13 14 "audeat nemo. His rebus et suam rem familiarem
 15 16 20 19 18 "auxisse, et facultates ad largiendum magnas compa-
 17. 1 2 3 7 4 "râsse; magnum numerum equitatûs suo sumptu sem-
 6 5 8 13 12 9 "per alere, et circum se habere; neque solum domi,
 10 11 19 20 17 "sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse:
 18 21 24 22 23
 14 15 16 25 26
 27 28 29 30 31
 32 34 33: 1 4 2

"atque hujus potentie causâ matrem in Biturigibus,
 "homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo, collocasse :
 "ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere ; sororem ex matre
 "et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collo-
 "casse : favere et cupere Helvetiis, propter eam affini-
 "tatem : odiase etiam suo nomine Cæsarem et Romanos,
 "quod eorum adventu potentia ejus diminuta, et Divi-
 "tius frater in antiquum locum gratiæ atque honoris
 "sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis, summam in
 "spem regni per Helvetios obtinendi venire : imperio
 "Pop. Rom. non modo de regno, sed etiam de eâ, quam
 "habeat, gratiâ desperare." Reperiebat etiam inqui-
 "rendo Cæsar, quod prælium equestre adversum paucis
 ante diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugæ factum a
 Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus, (nam equitatu, quem
 auxilio Cæsari Ædui miserant, Dumnorix præerat)
 eorum fugâ reliquum esse equitatum preterritum.

XIX. Quibus rebus cognitis, quum ad has suspiciones
 certissimæ res accederent, quod per fines Sequanorum
 Helvetios transduxisset, quod obsides inter eos dandos
 curâset ; quod ea omnia non modo injussu suo et civi-
 tatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis fecisset, quod a
 magistratu Æduorum accusaretur ; satis esse causæ
 arbitrabatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret,
 aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus
 rebus unum repugnabat, quod Divitiaci fratris summum
 in Pop. Rom. studium, summam in se voluntatem,
 egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat :
 nam, ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet,
 verebatur. Itaque prius quam quidquam conaretur,
 Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet, et, quotidianis interpre-
 tibus remotis, per C. Valerium Procillum, principem

20 23 23 24 29 Gallie provincie familiarem suum, cui summam rerum
 25 28 27 26 : 1 omnium fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur : simul
 3 8 12 11 9 10 commonefacit, quæ ipso præsentē in concilio Gallorum
 6 7 8 4 5 13 14 de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit, quæ separatim
 15 17 22 16 18 quisque de eo apud se dixerit. Petit atque hortatur,
 19 20 21. 1 2 3 ut sine ejus offensione animi, vel ipse de eo, causâ cog-
 4 5 7 6 8 9 10 nitâ, statuât, vel civitatem statuere jubeat.
 13 14 15 11 12
 16 19 17 18.

1 3 2 4 6 5 8 7
 9 14 10 11 12 XX. Divitiacus multis cum lacrymis, Cæsarem com-
 13 : 2 1 8 4 5 6 plexus, obsecrare cepit, "ne quid gravius in fratrem
 7 14 10 13 8 9 "statueret : scire se, illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex
 11 12 15 16 17 "eo plus, quam se, doloris capere, propterea quod,
 18 30 20 19 21 "quum ipse gratiâ plurimum domi atque in reliquâ
 22 23 24 25 26 "Galliâ, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset,
 27 28 29 33 31 "per se crevisset : quibus opibus ac nervis non solum
 30 : 1 2 3 4 15 "ad minuendam gratiam, sed pene ad perniciem suam
 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 "uteretur : sese tamen et amore fraterno, et existima-
 12 14 13 16 17 "tione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Cæsare
 24 18 39 19 21 "gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amicitie apud
 22 23. 1 2 3 7 "eum teneret, neminem existimaturum, non suâ volun-
 8 4 5 6 9 10 16 "tate factum ; quâ ex re futurum, uti totius Galliæ
 11 12 13 14 15 "animi a se averterentur." Hæc quum pluribus ver-
 17 18 19 22 20 bis flens a Cæsare peteret, Cæsar ejus dextram pre-
 21 24 23 25 26 hendit : consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat : tanti
 27 30 38 29 33 ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicæ
 31 32 33 34 35 injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus
 4 1 2 8 6 5 11 7 condonet. Dumnorigem ad se vocat : fratrem adhibet :
 10 6 9 17 11 12 quæ in eo reprehendat, ostendit : quæ ipse intelligat,
 13 14 15 16 18 quæ civitas queratur, proponit : monet, ut in reliquum
 19 25 23 24 20 tempus omnes suspensiones vitet ; præterita se Divitiaco
 21 22 31 27 30 fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut,
 26 29 28. 3 2 1 quæ agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.
 4 10 9 5 6 7 8.

XXI. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus, hostes sub monte consedissee millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo; qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit. Renunciatum est, facilem essa. De tertiâ vigiliâ T. Labienum, legatum pro Prætore, cum duabus legionibus et iis ducibus, qui iter cognoverant, summum jugum montis ascendere jubet: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit. Ipse de quartâ vigiliâ eodem itinere quo hostes iterant, ad eos contendit, equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu L. Sullæ, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus præmittitur.

XXII. Primâ luce, quum summus mons a T. Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus abesset, neque, ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus, aut Labieni, cognitus esset: Considius equo admissus ad eum accurrit; dicit montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Cæsar suas copias in proximum collem subducit; aciem instruit. Labienus, ut erat ei præceptum a Cæsare, ne prælium committeret, nisi ipsius copiæ prope hostium castra visæ essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, monte occupato nostros expectabat, proelioque abstinerebat. Multo denique die per exploratores cognovit Cæsar, et montem a suis teneri, et hostes castra movisse, et Considium, timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renunciâsse. Eo die, quo consuêrat intervallo, hostes sequitur, et millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 XXIII. Postridie ejus diei, quod omnino biduum
 12 11 10 9 13 14 supererat, quum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret,
 28 23 24 27 25 et quod a Bibracte, oppido Æduorum longe maximo ac
 26 15 16 19 20 copiosissimo, non amplius millibus passuum XVIII
 21 22 17 18 32 aberat, rei frumentariæ prospiciendum existimavit, et
 31 30 29 33 37 iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea
 34 35 36 38 41 res per fugitivos L. Æmilii, decurionis equitum Gallo-
 49 39. 1 2 11 10 rum, hostibus nunciatur. Helvetii, seu quod timore
 3 4 5 6 7 9 8. 1 perterritos Romanos discedere existimarent, eo magis,
 2 3 8 6 5 4 7 10 quod pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, prælium non
 9 11 12 13 14 15 commovissent : sive eo, quod re frumentariâ intercludi
 17 18 16 19 20 posse confiderent, commutato consilio atque itinere
 21 26 25 24 23 converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac laces-
 22 23 27 29 30 sere cœperunt.
 31 39 36 37 38
 32 33 34 35.

1 4 3 2 7 11 6 5 XXIV. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas
 8 9 10 18 13 12 Cæsar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque, qui
 14 15 17 16. 1 sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in
 2 3 5 4 8 6 7 10 colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor
 11 9 12 13 30 14 veteranarum, ita, uti supra se in summo jugo duas
 15 16 17 18 19 legiones, quas in Galliâ citeriore proxime conscripserat,
 20 21 26 25 22 et omnia auxilia collocaret ; ac totum montem homini-
 24 23 27 28 29 bus compleret. Interea sarcinas in unum locum con-
 31 35 32 33 34. ferri, et eum ab his, qui in superiore acie constiterant,
 1 17 2 6 3 4 5 7 muniri jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris
 8 16 9 10 11 15 secuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt ; ipsi,
 12 13 14. 1 6 2 confertissimâ acie, rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange
 3 4 5 11 7 8 9 factâ, sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.
 10 12 13 14 16
 17 15 18 19 24
 20 21 22 23.

1 2 3 4 9 5 8 6 XXV. Cæsar, primum suo, deinde omnium ex con-
 7 10 12 11 15 13 spectu remotis equis, ut æquato periculo spem fugæ
 14 16 17 19 18. tolleret, cohortatus suos, prælium commisit. Milites
 1 5 6 2 3 4 7 10 e loco superiore pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem
 9 8. 1 2 8 7 5

perfrugerunt. *Et* disiectâ, gladiis destitutis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, pluribus eorum scutis uno lotu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere, neque, sinistrâ impeditâ, satis commode pugnare poterant; multi ut, diu jactato brachio, præoptarent scutum manu emittere, et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem vulneribus defossi, et pedem referre, et, quod naonis suberat circiter mille passuum, eo se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte, et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum millibus circiter quindecim agmen hostium claudebant, et novissimis presidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, circumvenere; et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare, et proelium redintegrare coeperunt. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt: prima ac secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis resisteret; tertia, ut venientes exciperet.

6 4 8. 5 2 6 1
8 4 7 8 9 10 14
15 16 11 12 18
17 18 20 19 21
29 22 23 24 25
28 26 27 31 30
34 32 33 35 38
36 37 39 42 41
40. 1 3 2 17 4
6 5 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 16 15 14.
2 1 3 5 4 6 7 8
9 16 14 15 12
13 11 10 17 20
19 18 26 23 21
22 25 24 27 28
31 32 36 35 33
34 30. 29 42 33
37 39 41 40. 1
5 3 2 4 6 7 8 9
10 14 11 12 13
15 16 18 17.

XXVI. Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius quum nostrorum impetum sustinere non possent, alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt: alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, quum ab horâ septimâ ad vesperam pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quod pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia, atque unus e filiis

1 7 8 2 3 4 5
6. 2 6 7 5 1 4
8 8 10 11 14 9
12 13 15 22 21
16 17 18 20 19.
1 2 3 4 5 11 12
6 7 8 9 10 16 17
15 14 13. 7 8 4
5 6 1 2 3 9 10
14 13 11 12 15
23 22 16 18 17
19 20 21 24 25
33 30 31 32 26
27 28 29 36 35
34. 2 4 3 1 8
9 10 5 6 7. 1
3 2 4 5 6 7 8

9. 1 2 3 4 7 5 captus est. Ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum cxxx
6 8 14 10 13 9 superfuerunt, eaque totâ nocte continenter ierunt :
11 12 18 19 15 nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in fines Lin-
16 17 25 24 23 gonorum die iv pervenerunt ; quum, et propter vulnera
20 21 22 26 35 militum, et propter sepulturam occisorum, nostri, tri-
27 28 29 30 31 duum morati, eos sequi non potuissent. Caesar ad
32 33 34 37 36 Lingones literas nunciosque misit, ne eos frumento,
40 41 39 38. 1 neve aliâ re juvarent : qui si juvissent, se eodem loco,
7 4 5 6 2 8 8 quo Helveticos, habiturum. Ipse, triduo intermisso,
14 9 10 11 12 cum omnibus copiis eos sequi cepit.
18 15 16 17 18
23 19 20 21 22.
1. 2 3 9 8 7 4
5 6.

1 5 4 2 3 11 6 XXVII. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopiâ adducti,
9 10 7 8. 1 2 legatos de ditione ad eum miserunt. Qui, quum eum
6 3 4 5 11 8 7 in itinere convenissent, seque ad pedes projecissent,
9 10 14 13 12 suppliciterque locuti, fientes pacem petissent, atque eos
15 17 16 18 29 in eo loco, quo tum essent, suum adventum expectare
19 23 26 27 20 jussisset, paruerunt. Eo postquam Caesar pervenit,
21 22 23 24 25 obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos per fugissent, poposcit.
30. 2 3 4 1 12 Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissâ,
5 6 7 8 11 9 circiter hominum millia vi ejus pagi, qui Verbigenus
10. 1 2 8 4 5 appellatur, sive timore perterriti, ne, armis traditis,
6 7 8 11 10 9 supplicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis inducti, quod in
12 13 14 16 15 tantâ multitudine dedititiorum, suam fugam aut occul-
17 19 18 20 21 tati, aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent, primâ
22 24 23 25 28 nocte ex castris Helvetiorum egressi, ad Rhenum fines-
26 27 29 30 31 que Germanorum contenderunt.
32 33 42 34 35
41 36 37 38 40
39 43 44 45
46 47 54 49 50
51 52 53.

1 2 3 4 19 9 6 XXVIII. Quod ubi Caesar rescivit, quorum per
5 7 8 10 11 13 fines ierant, his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi
18 14 18 17 16 purgati esse vellent, imperavit ; reductos in hostium
15 24 20 21 28 numero habuit : reliquos omnes, obsidibus, armis,
22 33 26 25 27 per fugis traditis, in ditionem accepit. Helveticos,
28 29 30 31 32. Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti,
11 1 2 3 10 4
6 5 7 9 8 12 13

reverti jussit; et quod, omnibus fructibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit, ut iis frumenti copiam facerent: ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit. Id eâ maxime ratione fecit, quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; ne propter bonitatem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, et finitimi Galliæ provinciæ Allobrogibusque essent. Boios, petentibus Æduis, quod egregiâ virtute erant cogniti, ut in finibus suis collocarent, concessit: quibus illi agros dederunt, quosque postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, atque ipsi erant, receperunt.

14 15 16 18 19
17 20 22 21 24
23 25 29 26 28
27 27 30 36 31
32 33 34 35. 5
1 3 2 4 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18
19 22 20 21 29
23 24 25 26 28
27 30 36 31 33
32 34 35. 14 3
2 9 18 10 12 11
1 4 7 8 5 6 15
16 18 17 19 20
31 21 22 23 27
24 25 26 28 30.

XXIX. In castris Helvetiorum tabulæ repertæ sunt, literis Græcis confectæ, et ad Cæsarem relatæ, quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset eorum, qui arma ferre possent; et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, capitum Helvetiorum millia CCCLXIII, Tulingorum millia XXXVI, Latobrigorum XIV, Rauracorum XXIII, Boiorum XXXII; ex his, qui arma ferre possent, ad millia XCII. Summa omnium fuerat ad millia CCCLXVIII. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut Cæsar imperaverat, repertus est numerus millium CX.

1 2 3 4 5 6 9
8 7 10 18 11
12 15 14 16 18
20 19 17 21 22
25 24 23 26 29
28 27 30 31 32
33 34 35 36. 2
1 3 4 5 9 8 6
7 12 11 10 14
13 16 15 18 17
19 20 21 24 23
22 25 27 26. 1
2 3 4 6 5. 1 2
4 3 5 6 7 8 9
12 14 13 10 11.

XXX. Bello Helvetiorum confecto, totius fere Galliæ legati, principes civitatum, ad Cæsarem gratulatum convenerunt: "Intelligere sese, tametsi, pro veteribus " Helvetiorum injuriis Populi Romani ab iis penas " bello repetisset, tamen eam rem non minus ex usu " terræ Galliæ, quam Populi Romani accidisse: prop-

1 2 3 7 5 4 6
8 9 13 10 11 12:
2 1 3 4 5 7 6
9 8 14 12 10 11
13 15 16 17 27
18 19 20 21 22
23 24 26 25: 1
2 9 6 5 10 8 7

3 4 11 15 14 13 "terea quod eo consilio, florentissimis rebus, domes
 13 18 17 16 25 "suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliae bellum
 20 21 22 23 24 "inferrent, imperioque potirentur, locumque domicilii
 19 26 27 28 29 "ex magnâ copiâ deligerent, quem ex omni Galliâ
 33 30 31 32 33 "opportunitissimum ac fructuosissimum judicâssent,
 35 34 36 37. 1 "reliquoque civitates stipendiarias haberent." Petie-
 3 16 8 10 4 5 runt, "utî sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem cer-
 6 7 9 8 15 12 ritum, "utî sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem cer-
 11 14 13 17 18 ritum, "utî sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem cer-
 19 20 21 22 27 ritum, "utî sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem cer-
 25 26 23 23 24 ritum, "utî sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem cer-
 1 2 3 6 4 5 7 ritum, "utî sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem cer-
 20 19 18 8 9 10 ritum, "utî sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem cer-
 11 12 13 17 16 ritum, "utî sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem cer-
 14 15. ritum, "utî sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem cer-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 XXXI. Eo concilio dimisso, iidem principes civita-
 9 8 10 11 12 13 tum, qui ante fuerant ad Caesarem, reverterunt, petie-
 14 15 26 16 25 runtque, uti sibi secreto de suâ omniumque salute cum
 23 24 17 18 19 eo agere, liceret. Eâ re impetratâ, sese omnes fientes
 22 21 20. 1 2 Caesari ad pedes projecerunt: "Non minus se id con-
 3 5 6 10 4 8 9 tendere et laborare, ne ea, quæ dixissent, enunciaren-
 7: 3 5 6 7 1 2 tur, quam uti ea, quæ vellent, impetrarent; prop-
 4 8 9 10 11 12 "terea quod, si enunciatum esset, summum in crucia-
 13 14 18 15 16 tum se venturos viderent." Locutus est pro his
 17 19 20 21 23 Divitiacus Aeduus "Galliae totius factiones esse duas:
 22 29 27 28 25 "harum alterius principatum tenere Aeduos, alterius
 24 26. 5 6 1 2 "Arvernos. Hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se
 3 4 10 11 9 8 "multos annos contenderent, factum esse, uti ab Ar-
 7 16 15 14 13 "vernâ Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur.
 12 18 17. 2 1 "Horum primo circiter millia xv Rhenum transisse:
 10 3 6 7 8 9 4 "posteaquam agros, et cultum, et copias Gallorum
 5 11 12 13 18 "homines feri ac barbari adamâssent, transductos
 20 19 14 15 16 "plures: nunc esse in Galliâ ad cxx millium numerum:
 17. 2 3 5 4 1 "cum his Aeduos eorumque clientes semel atque
 7 6 8 16 17 18
 15 19 9 10 11
 13 18 14 21 20
 23 22 24 25 26
 29 27 28: 3 6
 5 4 11 16 7 8

" iterum armis contendisse, magnam calamitatem pul- 9 1 2 3 4 5 6
 " sos acceperisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem Senatum, 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
 " omnem equitatum amisisse. Quibus preliis calami- 14 15 16 17 18
 " tatibusque fractos, qui et sua virtute, et Populi Ro- 19 20 21 22 23
 " mani hospitio atque amicitia, plurimum ante in 24 25 26 27 28 29
 " Gallia potuissent, coactos esse Sequanis obsides dare 30 31 32 33 34
 " nobilissimos civitatis, et jurejurando civitatem ob- 35 36 37 38 39
 " stringere, sese neque obsides repetituros, neque aux- 40 41 42 43 44
 " ilium a Populo Romano imploratorios, neque recusa- 45 46 47 48 49
 " turos, quo minus perpetuo sub illorum ditione atque 50 51 52 53 54
 " imperio essent. Unum se esse ex omni civitate 55 56 57 58 59
 " Aeduorum, qui adduci non potuerit, ut juraret, aut 60 61 62 63 64
 " suos liberos obsides daret. Ob eam rem, se ex civi- 65 66 67 68 69
 " tate profugisse, et Romam ad Senatum venisse auxi- 70 71 72 73 74
 " lium postulatum, quod solus neque jurejurando neque 75 76 77 78 79
 " obsidibus teneretur. Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis, 80 81 82 83 84
 " quam Aeduis victis, accidisse: propterea quod Ario- 85 86 87 88 89
 " vistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedia- 90 91 92 93 94
 " set, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset opti- 95 96 97 98 99
 " mus totius Galliae, occupavisset, et nunc de altera 100 101 102 103 104
 " parte tertia Sequanos decedere juberet; propterea 105 106 107 108 109
 " quod, paucis mensibus ante, Harudum millia homi- 110 111 112 113 114
 " num xxiv ad eum venissent, quibus locus ac sedes 115 116 117 118 119
 " pararentur. Futurum esse paucis annis, uti omnes e 120 121 122 123 124
 " Galliae finibus pellerentur, atque omnes Germani 125 126 127 128 129
 " Rhenum transirent: neque enim conferendum esse 130 131 132 133 134
 " Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, neque hanc consue- 135 136 137 138 139
 " tudinem victis cum illa comparandam. Ariovistum 140 141 142 143 144
 " autem, ut semel Gallorum copias proelio vicerit, quod 145 146 147 148 149
 " proelium factum sit ad Magetobriam, superbe et cru- 150 151 152 153 154
 " deliter imperare, obsides nobilissimi cujusque liberos 155 156 157 158 159
 " poscere, et in eos omnia exempla cruciatu edere, si 160 161 162 163 164
 " qua res non ad nutum aut ad voluntatem ejus facta 165 166 167 168 169
 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

30. 2 3 4 5 1 "sit. Hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temera-
 8 9 6 7 11 10. "rium : non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri. Nisi
 1 2 3 10 9 4 5 "si quid in Cæsare Populoque Romano sit auxilii, om-
 8 7 6 13 15 14 "nibus Gallis idem esse faciendum, quod Helvetii fece-
 11 12 16 17 18 "rint, ut domo emigrent, aliud domicilium, alias sedes,
 19 21 20 29 22 "remotas a Germanis, petant, fortunamque, quæcunque
 23 24 25 26 27 "accidat, experiantur. Hæc si enunciata Ariovisto
 28 34 31 30 32 "sint, non dubitare, quin de omnibus obsidibus, qui
 33. 2 1 3 5 4 "apud eum sint, gravissimum supplicium sumat.
 6 7 8 18 16 17 "Cæsarem vel auctoritate suâ atque exercitûs, vel
 9 10 11 12 15 "recenti victoriâ, vel nomine Populi Romani deterrere
 13 14. 1 2 3 4 "posse, ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum
 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 "transducatur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovisti injuriâ
 18 12 15 14 16 "posse defendere."
 17 18 19 21 20
 28 23 29 24 22
 25 27 26.

XXXII. Hæc oratione a Divitiaco habitâ, omnes, qui
 1 2 5 3 4 6 7
 8 15 9 10 14 11
 12 13. 1 2 6 3
 4 5 10 7 8 9 11
 12 13 14 15 16
 17 19 18. 6 4
 5 8 1 2 9 7 8.
 2 3 1 4 9 8 5
 6 7. 1 5 2 3 4
 6 11 10 7 9 8
 12 13 14 15; 6
 7 2 3 4 5 8 9
 1 10 11 20 12 15
 16 13 14 17 19
 18 29 22 24 23
 21 25 26 28 27:
 1 2 3 4 6 5 7 9
 8 10 15 14 11 13
 12 18 16 17 22
 19 21 20 23 24
 25 26.
 aderant, magno fletu auxilium a Cæsare petere cœpe-
 runt. Animadvertit Cæsar, unos ex omnibus Sequanos
 nihil earum rerum facere, quas cæteri facerent; sed
 tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri. Ejus rei causa
 quæ esset miratus, ex ipsis quæsivit. Nihil Sequani
 respondere, sed in eâdem tristitiâ taciti permanere.
 Quum ab iis sæpius quæreret, neque ullam omnino
 vocem exprimere posset, idem Divitiacus Æduus re-
 spondit; "Hôc esse miseriorem gravioremque fortunam
 "Sequanorum, præ reliquorum, quod soli ne in occulto
 "quidem queri, neque auxilium implorare auderent,
 "absentisque Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram
 "adesset, horrerent: propterea quod reliquis tamen
 "fugæ facultas daretur; Sequanis vero, qui intra fines
 "suos Ariovistum recepissent, quorum oppida omnia in
 "potestate ejus essent, omnes cruciatus essent perfe-
 "rendi."

XXXIII. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, pollicitusque est, sibi eam rem curæ futuram : magnam se habere spem, et beneficio suo et auctoritate adductum Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum. Hâc oratione habitâ, concilium dimisit ; et secundum ea multæ res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret : imprimis quod *Alduos*, fratres consanguineosque sæpenumero ab Senatu appellatos, in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intelligebat ; quod in tanto imperio Pop. Rom. turpissimum sibi et Reipublicæ esse arbitrabatur. Paulatim autem Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, et in Galliam magnam eorum multitudinem venire, populo Romano periculosum videbat ; neque sibi homines feros ac barbaros temperaturos existimabat, quin, quum omnem Galliam occupassent, ut ante Cimbri Teutonique fecissent, in Provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent ; præsertim quum Sequanos a Provinciâ nostrâ Rhodanus divideret. Quibus rebus quam maturime occurrendum putabat. Ipse autem Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogatiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur.

1 2 3 4 8 6 5 7
9 10 11 13 14 16
15 12 19 18 17
20 27 26 21 23
22 24 25 30 28
29. 1 2 3 5 4 6
7 8 9 10 12 11
13 30 16 17
18 19 14: 1 2 16
3 7 10 4 5 6 8
9 18 11 12 13 18
14 15 17 27 30
19 21 22 23 24
25 26; 1 2 3 4
6 5 12 11 7 8
9 10. 2 17 16
15 14 3 4 1 6
5 7 10 12 11 18
8 9; 1 8 4 5 6
3 7 2 9 10 13
11 12 14 16 17
18 19 15 22 20
21 23 27 24 25
26 28 24 34 35
30 31 33 32. 1
2 6 5 8 4. 2 8
1 9 5 4 6 7 8
10 12 13 11.

XXXIV. Quamobrem placuit ei, ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, qui ab eo postularent, uti aliquem locum medium utriusque colloquio diceret: velle sese de republicâ et summis utriusque rebus cum eo agere. Ei legationi Ariovistus respondit: "Si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse: si quid ille a se velit, illum ad se venire oportere. Præterea se neque sine exercitu in eas partes Galliæ

1 2 3 4 8; 7 5 6
9 12 10 11 18 19
14 15 16 17 18
21 20 30 28 29
22 23 24 25 27
26. 8 4 1 2 5 6
11 10 7 8 9 12 15
16 13 14 17 19 22
18 20 21 27 28
26 24 25. 1 2 8
11 10 4 5 6 7 8

9 12 13 14 15 26 "venire audere, quas Cæsar possideret; neque exerci-
 25 16 22 23 24 "tum sine magno comiteatu atque emolimento in.
 17 18 19 20 21: "unum locum contrahere posse: sibi autem mirum
 2 4 3 1 5 18 "videri, quid in suâ Galliâ, quam bello vicisset, aut
 19 12 13 14 17 "Cæsari, aut omnino Populo Romano negotii esset."
 16 15 6 7 8 9 11
 10.

1 2 5 8 4 9 14 XXXV. His responsis ad Cæsarem relatis, iterum
 10 7 8 6 11 12 ad eum Cæsar legatos cum his mandatis mittit:
 13: 1 8 2 7 9 6 "Quoniam tanto suo Populique Romani beneficio
 5 4 9 10 12 11 "affectus, (quum in consulatu suo rex atque amicus a
 18 19 13 14 15 "Senatu appellatus esset,) hanc sibi Populoque Romano
 16 17) 26 30 25 "gratiam referret, ut in colloquium venire invitatus
 21 24 23 22 27 "gravaretur, neque de communi re dicendum sibi et
 31 30 28 29 32 "cognoscendum putaret: hæc esse, quæ ab eo postu-
 33 41 37 38 39 "laret: primum, ne quam multitudinem hominum
 40 34 35 36: 1 2 "amplius trans Rhenum in Galliam transduceret:
 3 6 4 5 7 8 17 "deinde obsides, quos haberet ab Æduis, redderet;
 12 9 10 11 13 "Sequanisque permetteret, ut, quos illi haberent, volun-
 14 15 16 17 23 "tate ejus reddere illis liceret; neve Æduos injuriâ
 18 19 20 21 22 "lacerasset, neve his sociisque eorum bellum inferret:
 26 25 24 27 35 "si id ita fecisset, sibi Populoque Romano perpetuam
 34 32 31 33 38 "gratiam atque amicitiam cum eo futuram: si non im-
 39 30 36 39 37 "petraret, sese (quoniam M. Messalâ, M. Pisone Coss.
 38 40 46 45 41 "Senatus censuisset, uti, quicumque Galliam provin-
 42 43 44: 1 4 "ciam obtineret, quod commodo reipublicæ facere
 2 3 9 10 11 12 "posset, Æduos ceterosque amicos Populi Romani
 15 5 8 7 6 13 "defenderet,) Æduorum injurias non neglecturum."
 14: 1 2 3 4 (5
 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
 18 14 17 15 16
 18 22 21 19 20
 29 23 24 25 26
 28 27) 32 33 31
 30.

1 2 3 4 6 5 7 8 XXXVI. Ad hæc Ariovistus respondit. "Jus esse
 9 10 16 11 12 13 "belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmo-
 14 15 17 19 18 "dum vellent, imperarent: item Populum Romanum
 30 29 20 21 22 "victis non ad alterius præscriptum, sed ad suum arbi-
 24 23 25 26 27 "trium imperare consuesse. Si ipse Populo Romano
 28. 1 2 5 6 4 8
 7 10 8 9 11 12

"non præscriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, 13 20 17 18 19
 "non oportere sese a Populo Romano in suo jure im- 14 16 15. 1 3 6
 "pediri. Æduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam tentas- 5 4 7 9 12 10
 "sent, et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendia- 11 8 15 14 13
 "rios esse factos. Magnam Cæsarem injuriam facere, 2 2 4 1 3 5 6
 "qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. 7 11 8 10 9. 2
 "Æduis se obsides redditurum non esse; neque iis, 5 4 6 8 1 7 14
 "neque eorum sociis injuriâ bellum illaturum, si in eo 13 8 9 10 11 12
 "manerent, quod convenisset, stipendiumque quotannis 15 18 16 17 19
 "penderent: si id non fecissent, longe iis fraternum 20 24 22 21 23
 "nomen Populi Romani abfuturum. Quod sibi Cæsar 25 27 28 26 31
 "denunciaret, se Æduorum injurias non neglecturum, 32 34 33 29 35
 "neminem secum sine suâ pernicie contendisse. Quum 30. 1 3 4 2 5
 "vellet, congrediretur: intellecturum, quid invicti 8 9 7 6 10 15
 "Germani, exercitatisimi in armis, qui inter annos 11 12 13 14. 3
 "xiv tectum non subissent, virtute possent." 1 2 4 5 6 7 8
 9 10 11 12 14
 13 16 17 15 19
 18.

XXXVII. Hæc eodem tempore Cæsari mandata 2 3 1 5 6 4 7
 referebantur, et legati ab Æduis et a Trevisis venie- 8 14 9 10 11 12
 bant: Ædui questum, quod Harudes, qui nuper in Gal- 13: 1 2 3 4 5 6
 liam transportati essent, fines eorum popularentur; 9 10 7 8 13 12
 sese, ne obsidibus quidem datis, pacem Ariovisti redi- 11 14 15 17 16
 mere potuisse: Treviri autem, pagos centum Suevorum 18 22 21 19 20:
 ad ripas Rheni consedisse, qui Rhenum transire cona- 2 1 4 3 5 9 6
 rentur: iis præesse Nasuam et Cimberium fratres. 7 8 10 13 12 11
 Quibus rebus Cæsar vehementer commotus, maturan- 19 16 17 18 15
 dum sibi existimavit, ne, si nova manus Suevorum cum 14. 1 2 4 5 3
 veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese conjunxisset, minus 8 6 7 9 10 11
 facile resisti posset. Itaque re frumentaria quam celer- 12 13 19 18 14
 rime potuit comparatâ, magnis itineribus ad Ariovistum 15 16 17 23 22
 contendit. 20 21. 1 2 3 7
 4 5 6 12 8 9
 10 11.

XXXVIII. Quum tridui viam processisset, nuncia- 1 4 3 2 5 6 7

8 9 11 10 12 tum est ei, Ariovistum cum suis omnibus copiis ad
 31 13 14 15 16 occupandum Vesontionem, quod est oppidum maximum
 17 19 18 20 23 Sequanorum, contendere, tridniue viam a suis finibus
 23 24 22 25 26 processisse. Id ne accideret, magnopere praecavendum
 27 7 8 4 5 6 sibi Caesar existimabat: namque omnium rerum, quae
 2 1 3 9 28 17 ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facul-
 22 19 20 21 10 tas; idque naturâ loci sic muniebatur, ut magnam ad
 11 12 16 15 13 duendum bellum daret facultatem, propterea quod
 14; 1 2 8 5 6 8 flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum
 4 7 12 8 13 9 oppidum cingit; reliquum spatium, quod est non
 10 11 14 15 16 amplius pedum DC, qua flumen intermittit, mons con-
 17 18 20 19 21 tinet magnâ altitudine, ita ut radices ejus montis ex
 24 22 23; 12 14 utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant. Hunc murus
 15 13 1 2 8 4 circumdatus arcem efficit, et cum oppido conjungit.
 5 6 8 7 9 10 11 Huc Caesar magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus con-
 16 17 18 19 20 tendit, occupatoque oppido, ibi praesidium collocat.
 23 2 3 1 5 4 6
 9 7 8 2 8 1 8
 4 5 6 7 11 10 9
 14 13 12.

1 11 2 3 4 5 10 XXXIX. Dum paucos dies ad Vesontionem, rei fru-
 7 6 8 9 12 13 mentariae commestusque causâ, moratur, ex percuncta-
 14 15 16 17 18 tione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum,
 19 20 22 24 31 qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos, incredi-
 21 22 23 25 26 bili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse praedica-
 27 28 29 30; 2 bent, saepe numero sese cum iis congressos ne vultum
 1 5 8 4 13 12 quidem atque sciem oculorum ferre potuisse, tantus
 6 8 7 9 10 11 subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, ut non me-
 14 15 16 19 17 diocriter omnium mentes animosque perturbaret.
 18 20 27 21 22 Hic primum ortus est a tribunis militum, praefectis,
 24 25 26 23. 1 reliquisque, qui ex urbe amicitiae causâ Caesarem se-
 3 4 2 5 6 7 8 cuti, non magnum in re militari usum habebant: quo-
 9 10 11 15 14 rum alius, aliâ causâ illatâ, quam sibi ad proficiendum
 17 16 12 13 18 necessariam esse diceret, petebat, ut ejus voluntate dis-
 24 19 23 20 22 cedere liceret: nonnulli, pudore adducti, ut timoris
 21: 1 2 3 4 5 suspicionem vitarent, remanebant. Hi neque vultum
 6 12 11 10 7 8
 9 13 14 18 17
 15 16 19 21 20
 26 22 25 24 23.
 1 9 2 4 3 5 6 8

fingere, neque interdum lacrymas tenere poterant: 7 10 11 12 13 16
 abditi in tabernaculis, aut suam fatum querebantur, 14 15 17 23 21
 aut cum familiaribus suis commune periculum misera- 22 18 20 19. 4
 bantur. Vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur. 5 1 2 3. 2 3 4
 Horum vocibus ac timore paulatim etiam ii, qui mag- 1 5 6 7 8 13 9
 nam in castris usum habebant, milites centurionesque, 12 10 11 14 15
 quique equitatu praeerant, perturbabantur. Qui se ex 16 17 18 20 19
 his minus timidos existimari volebant, non se hostem 21. 1 8 2 7 5
 vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem sylvarum, 6 3 4 24 10 9
 quae intercederent inter ipsos atque Ariovistum, aut 12 11 18 33 14
 rem frumentariam, ut satis commodè supportari posset, 15 16 17 18 19
 timere dicebant. Nonnulli etiam Cæsari renunciabant, 20 21 22 23 24
 quum castra moveri ac signa ferri jussisset, non fore 25 27 26 28 32
 dicto audientes milites, neque propter timorem signa 31 29 30. 1 3
 laturos. 4 3 5 11 6 7 8
 9 10 16 12 18
 15 14 17 21 20
 18 19.

XL. Hæc quum animadvertisset Cæsar, convocato 2 4 3 1 6 5 14 8
 concilio, omniumque ordinum ad id concilium adhibitis 7 9 18 10 11 12
 centurionibus, vehementer eos incusavit: "Primum, 17 16 15 18 19
 "quod aut quam in partem, aut quo consilio duceren- 32 29 30 31 23
 "tur, sibi querendum aut cogitandum putarent. Ario- 20 22 21 23 24
 "vistum, se Consule, cupidissime populi Romani ami- 25 26 27. 1 2 3
 "citiam appetisse; cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab 3 4 7 6 5 9 13
 "officio discessurum judicaret? Sibi quidem persua- 17 10 16 11 12
 "deri, cognitis suis postulatis, atque æquitate condi- 14 15 3 1 2 5
 "tionum perspectâ, eum neque suam, neque populi 6 4 7 8 9 10 11
 "Romani gratiam repudiaturum. Quod si, furore 18 12 13 17 14
 "atque amentia impulsus, bellum intulisset, quid tan- 16 15. 1 3 6 3
 "dem vererentur? Aut cur de sua virtute aut de 4 5 8 7 9 10 11
 "ipsius diligentia, desperarent? Factum ejus hostis 1 2 10 3 4 5 6 7
 "periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, quam Cimbris 8 9 4 2 3 1 7
 "et Teutonis a C. Mario pulsis, non minorem laudem 6 5 8 9 10 11 12
 "exercitus, quam ipse Imperator, meritis videbatur; 12 13 14 19 24
 23 16 17 18 20

24 19 20 21 22 "ornamento et præsidio, non detrimento, esse oportere,
 23. 11 1 8 2 "idque se eâ spe petisse. Si per Populum Romanum
 10 5 6 7 8 9 4 "stipendium remittatur, et deditiis subtrahantur, non
 14 13 17 12 15 "minus libenter sese recusaturum Populi Romani ami-
 16. 1 2 4 3 5 "citiam, quam appetierit. Quod multitudinem Ger-
 6 7 8 9 13 14 "manorum in Galliam transducatur, id se sui muniendi,
 17 16 15 10 11 "non Galliæ impugnandæ causâ facere: ejus rei testi-
 12 18 19. 1 6 "monium esse, quod, nisi rogatus, non venerit, et quod
 2 3 4 5 8 15 7 "bellum non intulerit, sed defenderit. Se prius in
 14 10 9 11 13 "Galliam venisse, quam Populum Romanum. Nun-
 12 19 18 16 17 "quam ante hoc tempus exercitum Populi Romani
 20 23 24 21 22 "Galliæ provinciae fines egressum. Quid sibi vellet?
 25 26 28 29 27 "cur in suas possessiones veniret? Provinciam suam
 30 31. 1 5 3 4 "esse hanc Galliam, sicut illam nostram. Ut ipsi con-
 2 4 8 7. 5 7 6 "cedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum face-
 1 2 3 4 11 10 9 "ret; sic item nos esse iniquos, quod in suo jure se
 8. 1 3 27 4 8 5 "interpellaremus. Quod fratres a Senatu Æduos ap-
 6 7 4 5 8 2 1 6 "pellatos diceret, non se tam barbarum, neque tam
 7 8. 1 4 5 8 2 "imperitum esse rerum, ut non sciret, neque bello
 6 11 10 7 8 9 12 "Allobrogum proximo Æduos Romanis auxilium tu-
 13 14 15 16 17 "liasse, neque ipsos in his contentionibus, quas Ædui
 22 21 18 19 20. "secum et cum Sequanis habuissent, auxilio Populi
 1 7 5 6 2 8 4 9 "Romani usos esse. Debere se suspicari, simulatâ
 8 15 10 11 12 13 "Cæsarem amicitia, quod exercitum in Galliâ habeat,
 14 16 17 18 19 "sui opprimendi causâ habere. Qui nisi decedat,
 24 20 27 26 25 "atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, sese illum
 28 21 22 28 29 "non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum: quod si eum
 43 44 40 42 41 "interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus principibusque
 80 81 82 83 84 "Populi Romani gratum esse facturum; id se ab ipsis
 39 35 36 37 38. "per eorum nuncios compertum habere, quorum om-
 2 1 8 5 6 4 7 11 "nium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte redimere
 8 9 10 15 14 13 "posset. Quod si decessisset, ac liberam possessionem
 12. 1 2 3 4 6 5 "Galliæ sibi tradidisset, magno se illum præmio remu-
 7 8 9 10 18 11
 12 13 14 15 16
 17: 1 2 4 3 6
 14 13 12 5 7 8
 9 11 10 16 23
 15 22 17 18 19
 20 21 24 25 32
 31 26 27 28 29
 30. 1 2 3 4 9

"neraturum, et, quæcunque bella geri vellet, sine ullo
 "ejus labore et periculo confecturum."

8 5 6 7 11 14
 12 10 18 15 26
 16 17 19 18 20
 21 23 24 25 22.

XLV. Multa a Cæsare in eam sententiam dicta sunt,
 quare negotio desistere non posset, "et neque suam,
 "neque populi Romani consuetudinem pati, uti optime
 "meritos socios desereret; neque se judicare Galliam
 "potius esse Ariovisti, quam Populi Romani. Bello
 "superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos ab Q. Fabio
 "Maximo, quibus populus Romanus ignovisset, neque
 "in provinciam redegisset, neque stipendium impos-
 "uisset. Quod si antiquissimum quodque tempus
 "spectari oporteret, Populi Romani justissimum esse
 "in Galliâ imperium: si judicium Senatus observari
 "oporteret, liberam debere esse Galliam; quam bello
 "victam suis legibus uti voluisset."

1 7 8 2 3 4 5
 6 9 12 13 11 10
 14 15 16 17 20
 19 18 21 22 26
 25 23 54 27 28
 29 30 32 31 33
 24 36 35. 4 5
 6 2 3 1 7 8 9
 10 11 13 12 14
 15 18 16 17 19
 21 20. 1 2 7 4
 3 5 6 14 9 8 12
 18 11 10 15 19
 16 17 18 23 21
 22 20 24 26 25
 30 29 27 28.

XLVI. Dum hæc in colloquio geruntur, Cæsari nun-
 ciatum est, equites Ariovisti propius tumultum acce-
 dere, et ad nostros adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros
 conjicere. Cæsar loquendi finem fecit, seque ad suos
 recepit, suisque imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in
 hostes rejicerent. Nam etsi sine ullo periculo legionis
 delectæ cum equitatu prælium fore videbat, tamen
 committendum non putabat, ut, pulsus hostibus, dici
 posset, eos ab se per fidem in colloquio circumventos.
 Posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est, quâ arro-
 gantiâ in colloquio Ariovistus usus, omni Galliâ Ro-
 manis interdixisset, impetumque in nostros ejus equites
 fecissent, eaque res colloquium ut diremisset; multo
 major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus exercitu
 injectum est.

1 2 5 3 4 7 8
 6 9 10 13 11 12
 14 17 15 16 23
 18 19 20 21 22.
 1 4 3 2 9 6 5
 7 8 12 11 10 13
 19 14 16 15 17
 18. 1 2 12 10
 8 9 11 3 4 5 7
 6 13 15 16 14
 17 19 18 21 20
 22 29 25 26 23
 24 27 28. 1 5
 6 2 3 4 7 8 11
 12 9 10 16 15
 13 14 22 18 21
 23 17 19 20 28
 25 24 26 29 27
 30 31 32 36 34
 33 35 38 39 37.

1 2 3 7 4 5 6
 9 8 21 22 23 10
 11 12 13 17 20
 16 14 15 18 19
 24 25 29 26 28
 27 30 31 33 34
 32 41 39 40 38
 35 36 37. 2 1
 5 4 6 3 7 9 8
 10 11 12 13 14
 16 17 15 18 22
 21 19 20. 15 4
 10 8 9 6 5 7 1
 2 3 11 14 13 12.
 2 3 1 51 49 50
 4 5 6 10 7 8 9
 15 11 12 13 14
 (16 17 23 24 22
 18 19 20 21) 25
 26 27 28 29 32
 31 30 33 34 35
 36 39 37 38 40
 41 42 43 46 44
 47 48 45 52 53
 54 55 58 59 56
 57. 2 1 3 7 4
 6 5 8 11 9 10.
 1 2 7 8 3 4 5 6
 10 9 11 12: 1
 4 2 37 5 7 6? 3
 1 2 4 7 5 6.

XLVII. Biduo post Ariovistus legatos ad Cæsarem mittit; velle se de his rebus, quæ inter eos agi coeptæ, neque perfectæ essent, agere cum eo: uti aut iterum colloquio diem constitueret; aut, si id minus vellet, ex suis legatis aliquem ad se mitteret. Colloquendi causa Cæsari visa non est, et eo magis, quod pridie ejus diei Germani retineri non poterant, quin in nostros tela conjicerent. Legatum ex suis sese magno cum periculo ad eum missurum, et hominibus feris objecturum, existimabat. Commodissimum visum est C. Valerium Proculum, C. Valerii Caburi filium, summâ virtute et humanitate adolescentem, (cujus pater a C. Valerio Flacco civitate donatus erat,) et propter fidem, et propter linguæ Gallicæ scientiam, quâ multâ jam Ariovistus longinquâ consuetudine utebatur, et quod in eo peccandi Germanis causa non esset, ad eum mittere, et M. Mettium, qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat. His mandavit, ut, quæ diceret Ariovistus, cognoscerent, et ad se referrent. Quos quum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, exercitu suo præsentem, exclamavit: "Quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causâ?" Conantes dicere prohibuit, et in catenas conjecit.

1 2 4 3 5 14 12
 13 8 6 7 9 11 10.
 1 2 3 9 7 8 4 5
 6 10 17 16 13
 11 12 14 15 18
 19 20 31 30 21
 22 23 24 29 25
 26 27 28. 1 2
 3 6 4 5 7 12
 10 11 8 9 13 16
 14 15 17 18 20
 19 22 21 24 25

XLVIII. Eodem die castra promovit. et millibus passuum VI a Cæsaris castris sub monte consedit. Postridie ejus diei præter castra Cæsaris suas copias transduxit, et millibus passuum II ultra eum castra fecit; eo consilio, uti frumento commeatuque, qui ex Sequanis et Æduis supportaretur, Cæsarem intercluderet. Ex eo die dies continuos V Cæsar pro castris suas copias produxit, et aciem instructam habuit, ut, si vellet Ariovistus proelio contendere, ei potestas non deesset. Ariovistus his omnibus diebus exercitum

castris continuit : equestri proelio quotidie contendit. Genus hoc erat pugnae, quo se Germani exercuerant: Equitum millia erant VI, totidem numero pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, quos ex omni copiâ singuli singulos, suae salutis causâ, delegerant. Cum his in proeliis versabantur ; ad hos se equites recipiebant : hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant ; si qui, graviore vulnere accepto, equo deciderant, circumstitebant ; si quo erat longius prodeundum, aut celerius recipiendum, tanta erat horum exercitatione celeritas, ut, júbis equorum sublevati, cursum adaequarent.

26 23. 1 3 2 4
7 5 6 11 10 8
9. 2 3 1 4 5 7
8 6: 3 4 2 1
7 5 6 8 9 10
11 16 15 20 12
13 14 19 17 18.
1 2 5 3 4 6 7
9 10 8 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 26 22
24 25 27 29 26
28 30 32 31 33
34 37 35 36 38
41 39 40 43 42.

XLIX. Ubi eum castris se tenere Cæsar intellexit, ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, ultra eum locum, quo in loco Germani consederant, circiter passus sexcentos ab eis, castris idoneum locum delegit, acieque triplici instructâ, ad eum locum venit. Primam et secundam aciem in armis esse, tertiam castra munire jussit. Hic locus ab hoste circiter passus sexcentos, uti dictum est, aberat. Eo circiter hominum numero XVI millia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, quæ copiae nostros perterrerent, et munitione prohiberent. Nihilo secius Cæsar, ut ante constituerat, duas acies hostem propulsare, tertiam opus perficere jussit. Munitis castris, duas ibi legiones reliquit et partem auxiliorum: quatuor reliquas in castra majora reduxit.

1 6 7 2 5 4 8
8 11 10 9 23
26 27 25 12 13
14 16 15 17 18
19 20 22 21 23
24 29 30 32 31
36 33 34 35, 11
1 2 3 4 7 5 6
8 10 9. 1 2 3
9 10 11 5 7 6
8 4. 1 11 12 2
5 6 8 4 7 8 9 10
13 14 16 15 17
19 18. 3 1 2 4
6 5 14 7 8 10
9 11 13 12. 2
1 6 4 3 5 7 8
9 15 10 11 12
13 14.

L. Proximo die, instituto suo, Cæsar e castris utrisque copias suas eduxit ; paulumque a majoribus progressus aciem instruxit, hostibusque pugnandi potestatem fecit. Ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum

1 2 4 3 5 11 10
6 8 7 16 13 12
14 15 13 17 23
20 19 22 21. 1
7 5 2 4 3 6 8
9 13 10 11 12.

1 2 3 11 4 5 6 7 demum Ariovistus partem suarum copiarum, quæ cas-
 10 9 8. 6 7 1 2 tra minora oppugnaret, misit. Acriter utrinque usque
 3 4 5. 2 1 5 6 ad vesperum pugnatum est. Solis occasu suas copias
 11 7 8 9 10 14 8 Ariovistus, multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, in
 4 12 13. 1 5 4 castra reduxit. Quum ex captivis quæreret Cæsar,
 2 3 6 7 9 10 8 quamobrem Ariovistus prælio non decertaret, hanc
 12 11 13 14 15 reperiebat causam, quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo
 16 17 18 19 20 esset, ut matresfamilias eorum sortibus et vaticinationi-
 21 22 26 23 24 bus declararent, utrum proelium committi ex usu esset,
 25 27 32 31 30 necne: eas ita dicere, "Non esse fas Germanos supe-
 28 29 33 34 35 rare: si ante novam Lunam proelio contendissent."

LI. Postridie ejus diei Cæsar præsidio utrisque cas-
 1 2 3 4 18 8 11 tris, quod satis esse visum est, reliquit: omnes alarios
 12 10 9 5 6 7 22 in conspectu hostium pro castris minoribus constituit,
 14 15 19 21 20 quod minus multitudine militum legionariorum pro
 16 17 18 28 24 hostium numero valebat, ut ad speciem alariis uteretur.
 31 25 27 26 28 Ipse, triplici instructâ acie, usque ad castra hostium
 30 29 32 36 35 accessit. Tum demum necessario Germani suas copias
 33 34. 1 4 3 2 castris eduxerunt, generatimque constituerunt, paribus-
 9 5 6 7 8. 1 2 que intervallis Harudes, Marcomanos, Triboccos, Van-
 4 3 8 5 6 7 11 giones, Nemetes, Seducios, Suevos, omnemque aciem
 10 9 12 13 14 15 suam rhedis et carris circumdederunt, ne qua spes in
 16 17 18 19 20 fugâ relinqueretur. Eo mulieres imposuerunt, quæ in
 21 29 23 22 25 prælium proficiscentes milites passis crinibus flentes
 24 26 27 28 30 implorabant, ne se in servitutem Romanis traderent.

LII. Cæsar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et
 1 8 4 5 6 7 2 8 quæstorem præfecit, uti eos testes suæ quisque virtutis
 9 13 15 10 11 12 haberet. Ipse a dextro cornu, quod eam partem mini-
 14. 1 14 13 2 3 me firmam hostium esse animadverterat, prælium com-
 4 5 12 6 7 10 11 misit. Ita nostri acriter in hostes signo dato impetum
 8 9. 1 3 2 6 7 fecerunt: itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurre-

runt, ut spatium pila in hostes conjiciendi non daretur. Rejectis pilis cominus gladiis pugnatam est. At Germani, celeriter ex consuetudine suâ phalange factâ, impetus gladiatorum exceperunt. Reperti sunt complures nostri milites, qui in phalangas insilirent, et scuta manibus revellerent, et desuper vulnerarent. Quum hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa, atque in fugam conversa esset, a dextro cornu vehementer multitudine suorum nostram aciem premebant. Id quum animadvertisset P. Crassus adolescens, qui equitatu præerat, quod expeditior erat, quam hi, qui inter aciem versabantur, tertiam aciem laborantibus nostris subsidio misit.

LIII. Ita prælium restitutum est, atque omnes hostes terga verterunt, neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum millia passuum ex eo loco circiter quinquaginta pervenerunt. Ibi perpauci, aut viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, aut, lintribus inventis, salutem sibi repererunt. In his fuit Ariovistus, qui, naviculam deligatam ad ripam nactus, eâ profugit: reliquos omnes consecuti equites nostri interfecerunt. Dux fuerunt Ariovisti uxores, una Sueva natione, quam a domo secum eduxerat; altera Norica, regis Vocionis soror, quam in Galliâ duxerat, a fratre missam; utraque in eâ fugâ perierunt. Dux filiarum, altera occisa, altera capta est. C. Valerius Proculus, quum a custodibus in fugâ trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Cæsarem hostes equitatu persequentem incidit. Quæ quidem res Cæsari non minorem, quam ipsa victoria, voluptatem attulit, quod hominem, honestissimum provinciæ Galliæ, suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus hostium, sibi restituit.

88 86 81 82 83 tum videbat: neque ejus calamitate de tantâ voluptate
 84 85 29 30. 1 et gratulatione quidquam fortuna deminuerat. Is se
 9 8 7 6 4 5 2
 8 10 18 12 11 præsente de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrum
 14 18 15 16 17 igni statim necaretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur;
 21 22 23 20 19. sortium beneficio se esse incolumem. Item M. Mettius
 1 2 3 4 9 5 8
 6 7. repertus, et ad eum reductus est.

1 2 5 8 4 6 7 LIV. Hoc prælio trans Rhenum nunciato, Suevi,
 11 8 9 10 14 18 qui ad ripas Rheni venerant, domum reverti cœperunt:
 12 15 16 17 20 quos Ubii, qui proxime Rhenum incolunt, perterritos
 18 19 22 21 27 insecuti, magnum ex his numerum occiderunt. Cæsar,
 23 26 24 25. 1 unâ æstate duobus maximis bellis confectis, maturius
 4 5 6 7 2 3 19 paullo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna in
 18 9 8 10 11 12 Sequanos exercitum deduxit: hibernis Labienum præ-
 18 14 15 16 17 posuit. Ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agen-
 22 21 20. 1 8 9 dos profectus est.
 2 3 4 5 7 6.

TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER 1.—*The Three Divisions of Gaul; their Position and Boundaries.*

ALL Gaul' is divided' into three parts;" one of which the Belgæ inhabit;' another, the Aquitani;" and the third' *those* who,' in their own language, are called Celtæ," in ours,' Galli. All these' differ from one another' in language, customs, and laws. The river Garonne separates the Galli' from the Aquitani;" the Marne and Seine (*separate them*) from the Belgæ. Of all these the bravest are the Belgæ;" because that' they are farthest distant' from the culture and refinement of the province;" and traders' by no means often' resort to them," and bring among *them* those things' which tend' to rendering minds effeminate;" and they are nearest to the Germans,' who dwell beyond the Rhine,' with whom they are carrying on war continually. From which cause' the Helvetii also' surpass the rest of the Galli in bravery;" because they contend with the Germans' in almost daily battles;" whilst they are either keeping them off' from their own territories," or are themselves waging war' in *their* territories. One part belonging to those *peoples*,' which it has been mentioned that the Galli occupy,' takes its beginning from the river Rhone:" it is bounded by the river Garonne,'

the Ocean,' and the territories of the Belgæ ;" it also touches the river Rhine' on the side of the Sequani and Helvetii ;" it inclines to the north. The Belgæ take their rise' from the extreme limits of Gaul ;" they reach to the lower part of the river Rhine ;" they face towards the north and east." Aquitania reaches from the river Garonne' to the Pyrenean mountains,' and that part of the Ocean' which is at Spain : " it looks between the west and north.

CHAP. 2.—*Orgetorix proposes to the Helvetii, who were dissatisfied with their narrow mountainous territory, to quit it and take possession of another part of Gaul.*

Among the Helvetii,' by far the most noble and richest man' was Orgetorix. He,' in the consulship of Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso,' induced by desire of the sovereign power,' made a conspiracy of the nobility ;" and persuaded his state' that they should go forth from their territories' with all their forces : " that it was a very easy thing,' since they surpassed all in bravery,' to gain possession of the government of all Gaul. He persuaded that to them the more easily on this account," because the Helvetii are kept in on all sides by the nature of the country : " from one side by the river Rhine,' *where* broadest and deepest,' which separates the Helvetian land from the Germans ;" from another side,' by Mount Jura *where* highest,' which is between the Sequani and Helvetii ;" and on the third,' by the lake Lemann,' and the river Rhone,' which separates our province from the Helvetii. By these circumstances it happened,' both that they could wander about less widely,' and could less easily bring war upon their neighbours : "

from which cause' men desirous of warring' were affected with great dissatisfaction. Moreover,' in proportion to *their* multitude of men,' and in proportion to *their* renown for war and bravery,' they thought that they had *too* narrow territories ;" which extended in length two hundred and forty miles,' and in breadth a hundred and eighty."

CHAP. 3.—*Preparations for setting out ; Orgetorix chosen chief ; his secret Plots.*

Induced by these matters,' and influenced by the authority of Orgetorix,' they resolved to provide those things which might pertain to setting out : " to buy up as great a number as possible of beasts of burden and of waggons ;" to make as extensive sowings as possible,' that plenty of corn might be at hand on the march ;" *and* to establish peace and alliance with the nearest states. For effecting these things' they considered that a space of two years was sufficient for them ;" they fix by a law *their* setting out for the third year. For effecting these things Orgetorix is chosen. He,' when he took upon himself the embassy to the states,' during that journey persuades Casticus,' son of Catamantaledes,' a Sequan," whose father had held the chief power among the Sequani for many years,' and had been acknowledged as friend by the senate of the Roman people," that he should seize upon the sovereign power in his own state,' which his father had had before :* and likewise he persuades Dumnorix the Æduan,' brother of Divitiacus,' who at that time held the chief rank in his state,' and was especially

* The nearest states, with whom he was to establish an alliance, were the Sequani and Ædui.

dear to the people,' that he should attempt the same thing ;" and to him he gives his daughter in marriage. He proves to them' that it was a very easy thing to be done' to accomplish *their* attempts," because that he himself was about to obtain the government of his own state : " that it was not doubtful but that the Helvetii were the most powerful of all Gaul ;" *and* he promises' that he himself will gain their sovereignties for them' with his own resources and his own army. Induced by this speech,' they give a promise and an oath to one another ;" and hope,' after having seized on the sovereign power,' that they can gain possession of all Gaul' by means of *its* three most powerful and strongest states.

CHAP. 4.—*Detection, trial, rescue and death of Orgetorix.*

When that matter was announced' through an information' to the Helvetii," according to their custom' they compelled Orgetorix' to plead his cause in chains. It behoved that the punishment,' that he should be burned by fire,' should await him *if* condemned. On the appointed day for the pleading of his cause,' Orgetorix collected from every side to the trial' all his own household of slaves (*amounting*) to ten thousand men ;" and brought together to the same place' all his clients and debtors,' of whom he had a great number : " by means of these' he rescued himself from pleading his cause." When the state,' roused on account of that circumstance,' was endeavouring to follow out its right by arms," and the magistrates were collecting a multitude of men from the fields,' Orgetorix died : " nor is suspicion wanting,' as the Helvetii suppose,' but that he inflicted death on himself.

CHAP 5.—*The Helvetii persist in their design of migrating, and prevail on other tribes to accompany them.*

After his death,' the Helvetii nothing the less endeavour to do that which they had resolved," (*namely*) to go forth from their own territories. When now they considered that they were prepared for that purpose,' they set fire to all their towns, (*amounting*) in number to twelve;' their villages, to four hundred;' and the remaining private buildings:" *and* they burn up all the corn,' except what they were about to carry with them;" in order that,' the hope of a return home being taken away,' they might be the more ready for undergoing all dangers:" they order that each *man* should bring from home for himself three months' ground provisions. They persuade the Rauraci, and Tulingi, and Latobrigi, their neighbours, that,' having adopted the same plan,' their towns and villages being burnt,' they should set out together with them:" and they attach to themselves as companions,' being admitted among them,' the Boii," who had dwelt beyond the Rhine,' and had crossed over into the Noric territory,' and had taken Noreia.

CHAP. 6.—*The two roads, or routes, which were open to the Helvetii; and that which they design to take.*

There were in all two roads,' by which roads they might be able to go forth from home:" the one through the Sequani,' narrow and difficult,' between mount Jura and the river Rhone,' where waggons could scarcely be drawn one by one;" moreover the mountain in its highest part hung over,' so that a very few *persons* could easily prevent them:" the other *road*, through our province,' much easier and more

expeditious," because that,' between the territories of the Helvetii and of the Allobroges,' who had been lately reduced to peace,' the Rhone flows ;" and it (*viz. the Rhone*) in some places is crossed by a ford. The farthest town of the Allobroges,' and nearest to the boundaries of the Helvetii,' is Geneva. From that town' a bridge reaches to the Helvetii. They thought that they could either persuade the Allobroges,' because they seemed not yet of a good disposition towards the Roman people," or that they could compel them by force,' to allow them to pass through their territories. All things being prepared for the setting out,' they appoint a day,' by which day all are to assemble at the banks of the Rhone. That day was the fifth of the kalends of April ;' in the consulship of Lucius Piso and Aulus Gabinius.

CHAP 7.—*Cæsar prepares to resist the passage of the Helvetii ; and answers evasively to an embassy from them.*

When that was announced to Cæsar,' (*viz.*) that they were endeavouring to make a passage through our province," he hastens to set out from the city' (*Rome*), and hurries by as great journeys as he can into farther Gaul,' and arrives at Geneva. He commands to the whole province (*to raise*) as great a number of soldiers as possible,' (there was only a single legion in farther Gaul) ;" he orders that the bridge,' which was at Geneva,' should be cut down. When the Helvetii were informed concerning his arrival,' they send to him *as* ambassadors the most noble *persons* of their state ;" of which embassy Numeius and Verudoctius held the principal place ;" who were to say,' that they (*the Helvetii*) had it in mind to make their passage through the province without

any mischief,' because that they had no other road : " *and* that they requested,' that it may be allowed them to do that with his consent. Cæsar,' because he held in recollection,' that Lucius Cassius the consul had been slain,' and his army beaten by the Helvetii and sent under the yoke,' did not think that it ought to be allowed : " neither did he suppose that men of a hostile disposition,' the opportunity of making a passage through the province being granted *them*,' would refrain from injury and mischief. However,' that a space of time might intervene,' till the soldiers whom he had ordered should come together," he answered to the ambassadors,' that he would take time to deliberate ; " if they wanted any thing,' *that* they might return on the day before the Ides of April.

CHAP. 8.—*Cæsar's preparations ; and his refusal to the Helvetii.*

In the meantime,' with that legion which he had with him,' and with the soldiers who had assembled out of the province," he carries a wall to the height of sixteen feet, and a ditch,' for nineteen miles," from the lake Lemán, which flows into the Rhone,' to mount Jura,' which separates the territories of the Sequani from the Helvetii. That work being finished,' he distributes guards *and* fortifies small forts, in order that,' if they should attempt to cross over against his will,' he may be able the more easily to prevent them. When that day, which he had appointed with the ambassadors, came,' and the ambassadors returned to him," he says that he cannot,' according to the custom and example of the Roman people,' grant a passage to any one through the province ; " and if they should attempt to offer violence,' he shews that he will hinder them.

CHAP. 9.—*The Helvetii, being prevented from crossing the Rhone, are allowed by the Sequani to pass through their country.*

The Helvetii,' being thrown out of that hope,' having joined together boats and made several rafts," severally, by the fords of the Rhone,' where the depth of the river was least," sometimes by day, *but* more frequently by night,' having tried if they could break through," being repelled by the strength of the fortification,' and by the encounter and missiles of the soldiery,' desisted from this attempt. The one passage through the Sequani was left *for them*," by which,' since the Sequani were against it,' they were not able to proceed on account of the defiles. Since they could not persuade these of their own accord,' they send ambassadors to Dumnorix the *Æduan*," that through him as mediator' they might obtain *it* from the Sequani." Dumnorix' by his influence and generosity' could *do* very much among the Sequani;" and was a friend to the Helvetii,' because out of that state he had married the daughter of Orgetorix:" and being led on by the desire of sovereign power,' he was plotting for changes,' and wished to have as many states as possible bound to him by his kindness. Wherefore he undertakes the matter,' and obtains from the Sequani' that they should suffer the Helvetii to pass through their territories:" and he effects that they should give hostages to one another;" the Sequani,' that they would not hinder the Helvetii from their passage;" the Helvetii,' that they would pass through without mischief and injury.

CHAP. 10.—*Cæsar's further preparations to resist the progress of the Helvetii.*

It is reported to Cæsar,' that the Helvetii had it in con-

templation,' to make their way through the land of the Sequani and Ædui into the territories of the Santones;" who are not far from the boundaries of the Tolosates,' which state is in the province. If that were done,' he perceived that it would be with great danger to the province," that it should have warlike men,' enemies of the Roman people,' neighbouring to districts lying open' and especially productive of corn." For these reasons,' he set Titus Labienus, his lieutenant-general,' over that fortification which he had made. He himself hastens by great journeys into Italy,' and enrolls there two legions,' and leads out from winter quarters three which were wintering around Aquileia;" and where the road was nearest into farther Gaul through the Alps,' he hastens to go with these five legions. There,' the Centrones and Graiocei and Caturiges,' having occupied the higher grounds,' endeavour to hinder the army from their march. These having been beaten in several skirmishes," he arrives on the seventh day from Ocelum,' which is the farthest town of the hither province,' into the territories of the Vocontii (*a people*) of the farther province;" thence into the territories of the Allobroges:' and from the Allobroges he leads his army into the Segusiani. These are the first outside the province, beyond the Rhone.

CHAP. 11.—*Complaints brought to Cæsar of the ravages of the Helvetii: he determines to prevent them.*

The Helvetii had now led across their forces' through the defiles and territories of the Sequani," and had arrived into the territories of the Ædui,' and were plundering their lands. The Ædui,' since they were not able to defend

themselves and their possessions from these,' send ambassadors to Cæsar to ask for aid : " (*saying*) that they had so deserved at all times from the Roman people,' that, almost in sight of our army, their lands ought not to be laid waste,' their children to be led off into slavery,' *and* their towns to be stormed. At the same time as the Ædui,' the Ambarri,' friends and kinsmen of the Ædui,' inform Cæsar that they themselves,' their lands having been ravaged,' could not easily keep off the violence of the enemy from their towns. Likewise the Allobroges,' who had villages and possessions beyond the Rhone,' betake themselves in flight to Cæsar, and shew him' that they had nothing left except the soil of their ground. Influenced by such things, Cæsar determined that he ought not to wait' till the Helvetii should come into the Santones,' after having destroyed all the possessions of his allies.

CHAP. 12.—*Cæsar, by a stratagem, cuts off a fourth part of the Helvetian forces*

There is a river Arar,' which flows into the Rhone' through the territories of the Ædui and Sequani' with incredible smoothness ;" so that it cannot be judged by the eyes' into which direction of the two it is flowing. The Helvetii were crossing that' on rafts and small boats joined together. When Cæsar was informed through scouts,' that the Helvetii had now led three parts of their forces across that river,' but that the fourth part was remaining on this side the river Arar ;" having set out from the camp at the third watch with three legions,' he comes up to that part which had not yet crossed over. Having attacked them hindered with

baggage, and not expecting it,' he cut to pieces a great portion of them :'' the rest betook themselves to flight,' and withdrew into the nearest woods. That canton was called the Tigurine *canton*''; for the entire Helvetian state is divided into four cantons. This canton in particular,' having made an expedition from home in the time of our fathers,' had slain Lucius Cassius the consul,' and had sent his army under the yoke. Thus, whether by chance,' or by the counsel of the immortal gods,' what part of the Helvetian state had brought signal calamity on the Roman people,' that *part* first suffered punishment. In which affair, Cæsar avenged not only public,' but also private injuries ;'' because the Tigurini, in the same battle,' in which *they* slew Cassius,' had slain his lieutenant-general Lucius Piso,' the grandfather of his (Cæsar's) father-in-law Lucius Piso.

CHAP. 13.—*The Helvetii, alarmed by Cæsar's pursuit, send an embassy to him.*

This battle being over,' in order that he might be able to come up to the remaining forces of the Helvetii,' he takes care that a bridge should be made on the Arar,' and thus he leads over his army. The Helvetii, alarmed by his sudden approach,' since they perceived that he had done in one day,' that which they themselves with very great difficulty had effected in twenty days,' (*viz.*) to cross the river,' send ambassadors to him," of which embassy Divico was the chief,' who had been leader of the Helvetii in the Cassian war. He thus treats with Cæsar' :—If the Roman people would make peace with the Helvetii,' that the Helvetii would go into that part of *Gaul*, and would stay there,' where Cæsar should:

appoint and wish them to be ;" but if he persevered to pursue them with war, *that* he ought to remember both the old defeat of the Roman people, and the former valour of the Helvetii. Because he had attacked one canton unexpectedly, when those who had crossed the river were not able to bear assistance to their friends," that he ought not on that account either to attribute too highly to his own bravery, or to despise themselves. That they had so learned from their fathers and ancestors, that they should rather strive by valour than by cunning, or *than* depend on snares. Wherefore he had better not risk that that place, where they had *now* halted, should take a name from the overthrow of the Roman people and the utter destruction of his army, or hand down the memory of it.

CHAP. 14.—*Cæsar's answer ; and Divico's haughty remark.*

To these things Cæsar answered thus :—"That the less doubt was permitted him on that account, because he held in recollection those matters which the Helvetian ambassadors had called to mind : " and that he bore them the more indig- nantly, that they had happened contrary to the desert of the Roman people, " who, if it had been conscious to itself of any wrong (*done to the Helvetii*), that it would not have been difficult *for it* to be on its guard : " but that it had been deceived in this, that it neither was aware of *any thing* committed by itself, on account of which it should fear ; " nor did it think that it ought to fear without a cause. But *even* if he were willing to forget the old affront, could he also lay aside the recollection of recent injuries ; " (*viz.*) that against its will, they had attempted a passage through the

province by force; that they had harassed the *Ædui*, the *Ambarri*, the *Allobroges*? As to their glorying so insolently in their victory,' and as to their being surprised that they had offered injuries so long without retaliation,' that *these things* tended in the same direction:" for that the immortal gods,' in order that men,' whom they wish to punish for their guilt,' may grieve the more severely from a *sudden* change of circumstances,' are accustomed to grant sometimes' to such persons more prosperous affairs,' and a longer impunity. Though these things were so,' yet if hostages were given to him by them,' that he may be sure that they would do those things which they promised;" and if they gave satisfaction to the *Ædui*' for the injuries which they might have done to them and their allies;" also, if they gave satisfaction to the *Allobroges*;" that he was ready to make peace with them. Divico replied,' that the *Helvetii* had been so brought up by their ancestors,' that they were accustomed to take hostages, not to give them:" that the Roman people were an evidence of that matter. This answer being given," he departed.

CHAP. 15.—*March of both armies; Cæsar's Gallic cavalry repulsed by the Helvetii.*

On the following day, they move their camp from that place;' Cæsar does the same;" and sends forward all the cavalry to the number of four thousand,' which he had gathered from the entire Province, and from the *Ædui* and their allies,' to see into what parts the enemy might make their march. Who,' having followed too eagerly the rear-most of the *enemy's* line of march,' join battle in an unfa-

ourable place with the cavalry of the Helvetii ;" and a few of our men fall. By which battle the Helvetii being elated,' because with five hundred horsemen they had driven back so great a multitude of cavalry,' began to halt more boldly," *and* sometimes,' from the rearmost of their line of march,' to provoke our men with attack. Cæsar kept in his men from battle," and held it sufficient for the present' to prevent the enemy from acts of plunder,' foragings,' and devastations. They (*the two armies*) so made their march for about fifteen days,' that between the rearmost of the line of march of the enemy and our van,' there was no greater interval than five or six miles each day.

CHAP. 16.—*Cæsar's solicitations and complaints to the chiefs of the Ædui respecting the corn they had promised in the name of the state.*

In the meantime, from day to day, Cæsar was constantly demanding of the Ædui the corn,' which they had publicly promised. For on account of the cold,' because Gaul, as has before been mentioned, is situated towards the north ;" not only the corn was not ripe in the fields,' but not even a sufficiently large supply of fodder was at hand. Moreover, he was not able to use that corn,' which he had caused to be conveyed in vessels up the river Arar ;" because that the Helvetii,' from whom he was unwilling to separate,' had turned away their march from the Arar. The Ædui led him on day after day : " they said that it was being contributed,' that it was being brought together,' that it was at hand. When he perceived that he was put off too long,' and that the day was approaching,' on which day it would be necessary to measure out corn to the soldiers ;" having called to-

gether their chiefs,' of whom he had a great number in the camp,' and among them Divitiacus and Liscus who filled the chief magistracy," (whom the Ædui call *their* Vergobrete, who is created annually, and has the power of life and death over his subjects)," he severely accuses them, because,' when it (*viz. corn*) could neither be bought, nor be taken from the fields,' at so necessary a time, with the enemy so near,' he is not assisted by them :'' especially since he undertook the war,' in a great measure induced by their entreaties :'' he also complains much more bitterly that he is left destitute.

CHAP. 17.—*The answer given by Liscus.*

Then at length Liscus,' moved by the speech of Cæsar,' puts forth what he had before been silent about. That there are some,' whose authority prevails very much with the people ;'' who, *though* in a private condition, can do more than the magistrates themselves :'' that these persons,' by seditious and wicked language,' deter the multitude from contributing the corn which they ought to supply :'' (*saying*) if they (*viz. the Ædui*) cannot now obtain the sovereignty of Gaul,' that it is better to endure the commands of Gauls than of Romans ;'' and that they did not doubt but that,' if the Romans should conquer the Helvetii,' they would take away liberty from the Ædui along with the rest of Gaul. That our counsels,' and what things are transacted in the camp,' are announced to the enemy by the same persons :'' that these cannot be controlled by himself (*the Vergobrete*). Moreover,' because compelled through necessity, he *now* told the matter to Cæsar,' that he was aware with how great danger he did it ;'' and on that account,' that he had kept silent as long as he could.

CHAP. 18.—*What Cæsar ascertains about Dumnorix.*

Cæsar perceived that Dumnorix, the brother of Divitiacus, was marked out by this speech of Liscus; but because he was unwilling that those things should be discussed in the presence of several, he dismisses the assembly, and keeps with him Liscus. He inquires from him *when* alone, those things which he had said in the assembly; he (*Liscus*) speaks more freely and more boldly. He (*Cæsar*) inquires into the same things secretly from others; he finds that they are true. That Dumnorix himself was a man of very great boldness, of great influence with the people on account of his liberality, and desirous of new affairs: that he had during many years the customs, and all the other revenues of the *Ædui*, bought up at a low price: because that, when he bid *for them*, no one dared to bid against him. That by these things he had both augmented his own property, and had acquired large means for bestowing gifts: that he always maintained at his own expense, and kept about him, a great number of cavalry: and that not only at home, but also among the neighbouring states, he possessed large influence; and for the purpose of this influence, that he had given in marriage his mother among the *Bituriges*, to a man the most noble and powerful in that state: that he himself had a wife out of the *Helvetii*: that he had given in marriage into other states his sister by the mother's side and his female relatives: that he favoured and was anxious for the *Helvetii* on account of that alliance: that he also on his own account hated Cæsar and the Romans, because by their coming his own power was diminished, and his brother Divitiacus was restored to his ancient place

of influence and honour. If any thing should happen to the Romans,' that he would come into very great hope of obtaining the sovereignty through the Helvetii;" *but that* under the authority of the Roman people,' he despaired not only of sovereignty' but even of that influence which he *now* possessed. Cæsar likewise found out, on inquiring into the cavalry-battle which had been fought unsuccessfully a few days before,' that the beginning of that flight had been made by Dumnorix and his horsemen," (for Dumnorix commanded the cavalry whom the Ædui had sent as an aid to Cæsar);" *and* that the rest of the cavalry had been terrified by their flight.

CHAP. 19.—*Cæsar determines to have Dumnorix punished; but deems it right first to consult his brother.*

Which things being known,' when to these suspicions most certain matters were added;" *viz.* that he had passed across the Helvetii through the territories of the Sequani,' that he had arranged for hostages to be given between them,' that he had done all those things not only without his (*Cæsar's*) own order and that of the state,' but even (*the Ædui*) themselves being ignorant of it:' that he was accused by the chief magistrate of the Ædui;" he (*Cæsar*) thought that there was sufficient cause,' why either he himself should inflict punishment on him,' or should order the state to inflict it. One thing was opposed to all these things,' (*viz.*) that he knew the very great zeal of his brother Divitiacus towards the Roman people,' his very great good will towards himself,' his distinguished fidelity, justice, and moderation:" for he was afraid' lest he might offend the mind of Divitia-

cus by his punishment. Wherefore, before that he attempted any thing,' he orders that Divitiacus should be summoned to him ;" and the daily (i. e. *common*) interpreters being put aside,' he converses with him through Caius Valerius Proculus," a chief man of the province of Gaul,' his (*Cæsar's*) own friend,' in whom he had the greatest confidence in all things : " at the same time he reminds him of what things were said' in his own presence' about Dumnorix' in the assembly of the Gauls ;" and shews what each person separately said to himself about him. He requests and exhorts him that,' without offence to his mind,' either he himself, having tried his cause, may determine about him," or may order the state to determine.

CHAP. 20.—*Divitiacus intercedes for Dumnorix, and induces Cæsar to pardon him.*

Divitiacus, with many tears, having embraced Cæsar, began to intreat him,' that he would not determine any thing too severe against his brother : " that he himself knew that those things were true,' and that no one suffered more pain from it than himself ;" because that when he himself could do very much by his influence at home and in the rest of Gaul,' while he' (*Dumnorix*) could do very little on account of his youth,' he (*Dumnorix*) had grown great through him : " which resources and strength he was *now* making use of,' not only for diminishing his (*Divitiacus's*) influence,' but almost to his destruction : " that he himself, however, was influenced both by fraternal love' and by the opinion of the common people. But if any thing too severe should happen to him (*Dumnorix*) from Cæsar, while he himself

held that place of friendship with him, that no one would suppose that it was not done with his consent ;" from which thing it would happen' that the minds of all Gaul would be turned away from him. When weeping he was begging these things from Cæsar at greater length, Cæsar takes his right hand : " having comforted, he requests him to make an end of entreating : " he shews him that his influence is so great with himself, that he forgives both the injury to the republic' and his own vexation' to his wish and entreaties. He calls Dumnorix to him, and has his brother present : " he points out what things he finds fault with in him ; sets before him what he himself is aware of, and what the state complains of ; " advises him to shun all suspicions for the future ; and says that he pardons the past for (*the sake of*) his brother Divitiacus. He places watches over Dumnorix, that he may be able to know what he may be doing, and with whom he may converse.

CHAP. 21.—*Cæsar steals a march on the Helvetii.*

On the same day, being informed by scouts, that the enemy had pitched at the foot of a mountain eight miles from his own camp ; " he sent persons to observe what kind might be the nature of the mountain, and what kind the ascent round about. At the third watch he orders Titus Labienus, his lieutenant-general with the authority of Prætor, with two legions, and with those as guides who had observed the route, to ascend the highest ridge of the mountain : " he shews him what his plan is. He himself at the fourth watch, by the same road as the enemy had gone, hastens

towards them ;" and sends before him all his cavalry. Publius Considius,' who was considered most skilful in military matters, and had been in the army of Lucius Sulla, and afterwards in *that* of Marcus Crassus,' is sent forward with scouts.

CHAP. 22.—*The plan of surprise is frustrated by the cowardice of Considius.*

At the first light, when the top of the mountain was held by Labienus,' and (*Cæsar*) himself was distant from the camp of the enemy not farther than a mile and a half ;" nor, as he afterwards ascertained from captives,' either his own approach, or *that* of Labienus was known ;" Considius, with his horse at full speed, hurries up to him ;' *and* says that the mountain,' which he wished to be occupied by Labienus,' is held by the enemy : " that he knew that from the Gallic arms and standards. Cæsar draws off his forces to the nearest hill ;' and draws out his line of battle. Labienus,' as it had been commanded him by Cæsar, that he should not join battle unless his (*Cæsar's*) own forces should be seen near the camp of the enemy,' in order that the attack on the enemy might be made on all sides at the one time," after having occupied the mountain,' was awaiting our men,' and abstained from battle. At length, late in the day, Cæsar ascertained through scouts,' both that the mountain was held by his own men, and that the enemy had moved their camp," and that Considius, stricken by fear,' had reported to him as seen' what he had not seen. On that day,' at the distance at which he had been accustomed,' he follows the enemy ;" and pitches his camp three miles from their camp.

CHAP. 23.—*Cæsar turns his march from the Helvetii; which induces them to follow him.*

On the day after that day,' because only a space of two days was remaining,' when it would be necessary to measure out corn to the army;" and because he was distant not more than eighteen miles from Bibracte,' by far the largest and most plentiful town of the Ædui;" he considered that he ought to provide for the corn-supply,' and turned away his march from the Helvetii,' and hastened to proceed towards Bibracte. That circumstance is announced to the enemy' through deserters from Lucius Æmilius,' a decurio of the Gallic horse. The Helvetii,' whether because they thought that the Romans were departing from them stricken with fear," and the more on this account,' because on the day before,' after having occupied the higher grounds,' they had not engaged in battle:" or for this reason,' because they trusted that they (*the Romans*) could be cut off from their corn-supply:" having changed their plan,' and turned about their march,' began to follow and attack our men from the rearmost of the line of march.

CHAP. 24.—*Cæsar's arrangements; and the advance of the Helvetii.*

When he perceives that,' Cæsar leads aside his forces to the nearest hill,' and sent his cavalry to sustain the onset of the enemy. He himself in the meantime,' on the middle of the hill,' drew out a triple line of battle of the four veteran legions;" so that he placed above him on the highest ridge' the two legions, which he had very lately enrolled in hither Gaul,' and all the auxiliaries;" and filled the entire moun-

tain with men. In the meantime, he ordered that the soldiers' baggage should be brought together into one place, and that it (*viz. the place*) should be guarded by those who were drawn out in the upper line. The Helvetii, having followed with all their waggons, brought together their heavy baggage into one place: they themselves in a very crowded line, having driven back our cavalry, and having formed a phalanx, advanced up to our foremost line.

CHAP. 25.—*Description of the battle.*

Cæsar, in the first place his own, and then the horses of all being removed out of sight; that, the danger of all being equalled, he might take away the hope of escape; having exhorted his men, began the battle. The soldiers, having thrown their javelins from higher ground, easily broke through the phalanx of the enemy. That being broken, they made a rush on them with drawn swords. It was a great hindrance to the Gauls for the fight, that, several of their shields being pierced through and locked together by one stroke of the javelins, when the iron had bent itself, they were able neither to pluck it out, nor, their left arm being *thus* entangled, to fight sufficiently at ease: so that many, after having exerted the arm a long time, chose rather to let fall the shield from the hand, and to fight with the body bare. At length, being exhausted with wounds, they began both to withdraw; and, because a mountain was at hand at about a mile, to betake themselves thither. The mountain being gained, and our men advancing up to them, the Boii and Tulingi, who with about fifteen thou-

sand men brought up the enemy's line of march,' and were for a guard to the rearmost," having attacked our men from the road on the open flank,' came around them:" and the Helvetii, who had betaken themselves to the mountain,' having observed this,' began again to press on, and to renew the battle. The Romans advanced their standards facing in two directions;" the first and second line,' to resist those *previously* conquered and repulsed;" the third,' to receive those approaching.

CHAP. 28.—*Defeat, and flight of the Helvetii.*

Thus it was fought long and fiercely in a two-fold battle. When they were not able any longer to sustain the attack of our men,' the one party,' as they had begun,' withdrew themselves to the mountain," the other party betook themselves to their heavy baggage and waggons. For during this entire battle,' though it was fought from the seventh hour to evening,' no one could see the enemy turned from him. Till late at night also it was fought at the heavy baggage," because that they had opposed their waggons as a rampart,' and kept hurling their weapons from higher ground against our men approaching;" and some thrust out pikes and javelins beneath, between the waggons and wheels,' and wounded our men. After it had been fought a long time,' our men gained possession of the heavy baggage and the camp. There, a daughter of Orgetovix,' and one of the sons, was taken. From that battle about a hundred and thirty thousand men survived,' and marched unceasingly on that entire night;" *and*, their further march being intermitted during no part of the night,' they arrived on the

fourth day into the territories of the Lingones:" while our men,' both on account of the wounds of the soldiers,' and for the sake of the burial of the slain,' having delayed a space of three days,' had not been able to follow them. Cæsar sent letters and messengers to the Lingones,' that they should not help them with corn, nor with anything else;" and that, if they did assist them,' he would hold them in the same rank as the Helvetii. He himself,' the space of three days having elapsed,' began to follow them with all his forces.

CHAP. 27.—*Surrender of the Helvetii: the attempt of some to escape.*

The Helvetii,' impelled by the want of all things,' sent ambassadors to him about a surrender, who, when they had met him on the march,' and had cast themselves at his feet,' and having spoken suppliantly, weeping had begged for peace;" and *when* he had ordered that they should await his coming in that place, in which they then might be;" they obeyed. When Cæsar came thither,' he demanded hostages,' their arms,' *and* the slaves who had deserted to them. While those things are being sought out and brought together,' night having intervened,' about six thousand men of that canton which is called Verbigenus,' whether stricken with fear lest, after the arms being delivered up, they might be visited with punishment;" or induced by the hope of safety,' because, in so great a multitude of surrendered persons,' they supposed that their own flight could either be concealed, or be altogether unperceived;" in the beginning of the night

having set out from the camp of the Helvetii,' hastened towards the Rhine and the territories of the Germans.

CHAP. 28.—*Cæsar's disposal of the Helvetii.*

Which thing when Cæsar ascertained,' he ordered those, through whose territories they had gone,' to seek them out and bring them back, if they wished to be excused to himself ;" he held those brought back in the rank of enemies : " he admitted all the rest into surrender,' hostages, arms, and deserters having been given up. He ordered that the Helvetii, Tulingi, *and* Latobrigi should return into their own territories,' from whence they had set out ;" and because, all their crops having been lost,' there was nothing at home by which they could sustain hunger,' he commanded the Allobroges to give them a supply of corn : " he ordered that they themselves should restore the towns and villages which they had burnt. He did that principally on this account,' because he did not wish that that country, out of which the Helvetii had departed, should be empty ;" lest, on account of the goodness of the land,' the Germans, who dwell beyond the Rhine, might cross over from their own territories into the territories of the Helvetii,' and become neighbours to the province of Gaul and to the Allobroges. He granted to the Ædui requesting it,' that they might place in their own territories the Boii,' because they were known for distinguished valour : " to whom they gave lands, and whom they afterwards admitted into the like condition of civil right and liberty as they themselves were in.

CHAP. 29.—*Returns respecting the numbers of the Helvetii.*

In the camp of the Helvetii tablets were found,' made up with Greek characters,' and were brought to Cæsar;" in which tablets an account was made out in names,' what number of them had gone forth from home, who were able to carry arms;" and likewise separately, the children, old men and women. Of all which things the sum total was,' two hundred and sixty-three thousand heads of the Helvetii,' thirty-six thousand of the Tulingi,' fourteen thousand of the Latobrigi,' twenty-three thousand of the Rauraci,' thirty-two thousand of the Boii:" out of these,' those who could carry arms *amounted* to ninety-two thousand. The sum of all had amounted to three hundred and sixty-eight thousand. Of those who returned home,' a census having been taken, as Cæsar had commanded,' there was found the number of a hundred and ten thousand.

CHAP. 30.—*The chiefs of the states of Gaul Proper, or Celtic Gaul, hold a diet, or national council, by Cæsar's permission.*

The war of the Helvetii being finished,' deputies of nearly all Gallia (*Gaul proper*), the chiefs of the states, came together to Cæsar to congratulate him:" (*saying*) that they themselves were aware,' although for the ancient wrongs of the Helvetii towards the Roman people' he had exacted satisfaction from them in war," yet that this circumstance had happened not less to the advantage of the land of Gaul,' than of the Roman people:" because that the Helvetii,' when their affairs were most flourishing,' had left their home with this design," that they should wage war on all Gaul,' and

gain the dominion ;" and choose, out of the great abundance, that place for their abode,' which they might have judged the most convenient and productive out of all Gaul ;" and have the rest of the states tributary *to them*. They begged that it might be allowed them to proclaim a *national* council of all Gaul for a certain day,' and to do that with the sanction of Cæsar : " that they had certain matters which they would wish to solicit from him' agreeably to general consent. This thing having been permitted,' they appointed a day for the council ;" and sanctioned among themselves by an oath,' that no one should divulge *their object* except *those* to whom it should be entrusted by common consent.

CHAP. 31.—*Representations to Cæsar concerning Ariovistus.*

That council having been broken up,' the same chiefs of states, who had been before to Cæsar, returned ;" and requested that it might be allowed them to treat with him secretly' about their own safety and that of all. This thing being obtained,' they all cast themselves weeping at the feet of Cæsar," (*saying*) that they strove and laboured not less for this,' lest those things which they might say should be divulged,' than that they might obtain those things which they wished for : " because that, if *the thing* should be divulged,' they saw that they would come to the greatest torture. Divitiacus the Æduan spoke for them : ' that there were two contending parties of all Gaul : ' that the Ædui held the lead of the one of *these*,' the Arverni of the other. When these were contending so earnestly about the chief power with each other for many years,' that it happened

that the Germans were sent for on pay' by the Arverni and the Sequani. That at first about fifteen thousand of these had crossed the Rhine : " after that these wild and barbarous men had taken a liking to the lands, and manner of living, and resources of the Gauls, ' that more had been brought over : " that there were now in Gaul to the number of a hundred and twenty thousand : " that the Ædui and their clients, once and again, had contended in arms with these ; ' that being beaten they had sustained a great calamity ; ' that they had lost all their nobility, their entire senate, *and* all their cavalry. Broken by which battles and losses, *that they*, who, both through their own valour, ' and the alliance and friendship of the Roman people, ' could have prevailed most in Gaul previously, ' had been compelled to give as hostages to the Sequani the most noble persons of their state, " and to bind the state by oath that they would neither seek back the hostages, ' nor implore aid from the Roman people, ' nor refuse that they should not be always under their sway and government. That he himself was the only one out of the entire state of the Ædui, ' who could not be induced to swear, ' or to give his children as hostages. On that account, that he had fled from the state, ' and had come to Rome to the senate to ask for aid, ' because he alone was bound neither by an oath nor by hostages. But that a worse thing had happened to the victorious Sequani, ' than to the conquered Ædui : " because that Ariovistus, the king of the Germans, had settled in their territories ; ' and had seized on a third part of the Sequan land, which was the best of all Gaul ; ' and was now ordering that the Sequani should depart out of another third part ; " because that, a few months

before, twenty-four thousand men of the Harudes had come to him,' for whom a place and settlement were to be prepared. That it would happen in a few years,' that they would all be driven out of the territories of Gaul,' and all the Germans would cross the Rhine:" for that neither the Gallic land was to be put on a par with the land of the Germans,' nor the manner of living of the latter to be compared with that of the former. Moreover, that Ariovistus,' when once he overcame the forces of the Gauls in battle,' which battle was fought at Magetobria,' ruled haughtily and cruelly ;" that he demanded as hostages the children of each most noble person,' and inflicted on them all kinds of torture, if anything were not done at his nod or to his will. That he was a barbarous, passionate, hasty man :' that his orders could not be endured any longer. Unless there should be some assistance in Cæsar and the Roman people,' that the same thing must be done by all the Gauls, which the Helvetii did," (viz.) to emigrate from home *and* seek another abode,' other settlements remote from the Germans,' and make trial of whatever fortune may happen to them. If these things should be reported to Ariovistus,' that they did not doubt but that he would inflict the severest punishment' on all the hostages who were with him. That Cæsar,' either by his own authority and that of his army,' or through his recent victory, or the name of the Roman people,' could deter *him* lest a greater multitude of Germans should be brought across the Rhine,' and could defend all Gaul from the ill-usage of Ariovistus.

CHAP. 32.—*Cruelty of Ariovistus towards the Sequani in particular.*

This speech having been made by Divitiacus,' all who were present began with great lamentation to beg aid from Cæsar. Cæsar perceived that the Sequani alone,' out of all,' did none of those things which the others were doing;" but that sad,' with the head cast down,' they kept looking on the ground. Wondering what might be the cause of that circumstance,' he inquired from themselves. The Sequani answered nothing,' but remained silent in the same sadness. When he inquired from them repeatedly,' and could not extort any reply at all,' the same Divitiacus the Æduan answered:" that the fortune of the Sequani was more wretched and severe, beyond *that* of the rest, on this account,' because they alone dared not even to complain in secret,' nor to implore aid;" and they dreaded the cruelty of Ariovistus though absent,' as if he were present before them;" because that to the rest at least the power of escape was afforded," but by the Sequani,' who had admitted Ariovistus within their territories,' and all whose towns were in his power,' all tortures must be endured.

CHAP. 33.—*Cæsar encourages the Gauls, and promises to interfere for them with Ariovistus.*

These things being known,' Cæsar encouraged the minds of the Gauls with words,' and promised that that matter should be a care to him:" that he entertained great hope that Ariovistus,' induced by his kindness and authority,' would make an end to injuries. This speech having been made, he dismissed the council;" and in addition to those

things' many circumstances prompted him,' why he should think that that matter ought to be thought of and undertaken by himself:" especially because he saw that the *Ædui*, oftentimes saluted as brothers and kinsmen by the senate,' were held in bondage and under the sway of the Germans,' and he was aware that their hostages were with Ariovistus and the *Sequani*;" which,' in so great an empire of the Roman people,' he considered to be most disgraceful to himself and to the state. Moreover, he saw that it was dangerous for the Roman people,' that the Germans by degrees should grow accustomed to cross the Rhine,' and that a great multitude of them should come into Gaul;" neither did he think that wild and barbarous men would restrain themselves,' but that, when they had seized all Gaul,' as the *Cimbri* and *Teutoni* had done before,' they would go forth into the province,' and march from thence into Italy;" especially since (*only*) the Rhone separated the *Sequani* from our province. Which things he thought that he must oppose as early as possible. Besides,' Ariovistus had assumed to himself so high spirits, so great arrogance,' that he appeared not to be borne with.

CHAP. 34.—*Cæsar's message, and the answer of Ariovistus.*

Wherefore it pleased him to send ambassadors to Ariovistus,' who should ask from him to appoint some place between both for a conference:" that he himself wished to treat with him concerning the public weal, and matters of the highest consequence to both. To that embassy Ariovistus replied:' If he himself had needed anything from Cæsar,'

that he would have gone to him : " if that person wanted any thing from him, ' that he ought to come to him. Moreover, that he neither dared without an army to go into those parts of Gaul which Cæsar possessed ; ' nor could bring together an army without great provision and difficulty : " that it seemed surprising to him besides, ' what business either Cæsar, or the Roman people at all, ' could have in his part of Gaul, which he had conquered in war.

CHAP. 35.—*Cæsar's second message.*

These answers having been brought back to Cæsar, ' Cæsar again sends ambassadors to him with these commands : "—Whereas, after having been treated with so great kindness from himself and the Roman people, ' (since in his (*Cæsar's*) own consulship he had been called king and friend by the senate,) " he returned this kind of acknowledgement to (*Cæsar*) himself and the Roman people, ' that when invited to come to a conference he made difficulties about doing so, ' and did not think that he ought to talk and take notice about their common interest : " that these were the things which he would require from him : " in the first place, that he should no further bring over any multitude of men across the Rhine into Gaul : " in the next place, that he should return the hostages which he had from the *Ædui* ; ' and should grant to the *Sequani*, that it should be allowable for them, with his consent, to restore to them *those* which they had ; " and that he should not harrass the *Ædui* wrongfully, nor make war on them or their allies : " if he acted thus, that he (*Cæsar*) himself and the Roman people would

entertain lasting favour and friendship with him : " if he did not obtain *these things*, that he (*Cæsar*) himself ' (since in the consulship of Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso the senate had decreed, ' that whoever should obtain Gaul as a province, ' as far as he could do with the convenience of the commonwealth, ' should defend the Ædui and the rest of the friends of the Roman people, ") would not pass over the wrongs of the Ædui.

CHAP. 36.—*Ariovistus's reply.*

Ariovistus answered to these things : ' that it was the right of war, that *those* who had conquered should rule those whom they had conquered as they might choose : " that the Roman people likewise was wont to rule the conquered ' not according to the prescription of another, but to its own will. If he himself did not prescribe to the Roman people, after what manner it should use its right, ' that it was not fit that himself should be hindered in his right by the Roman people. That the Ædui, ' since they had tried the fortune of war, ' and had encountered in arms and been conquered, ' had become tributaries to himself. That Cæsar was doing great wrong, since by his coming he would make his revenues worse for him. That he was not about to return the hostages to the Ædui ; " and that he was not about to make war wrongfully on the Ædui, nor on their allies, ' if they adhered to that which had been agreed upon, ' and paid their tribute yearly : " if they should not do that, ' that the fraternal name of the Roman people would be far from serving them. As to Cæsar's threatening him that he would not pass over the

wrongs of the Ædui,' that no one had *ever* contended with him (Ariovistus) without his own destruction. *That* he might encounter when he chose:" that he should (*then*) understand what the unconquered Germans,' most trained in arms," who during fourteen years had not gone under a roof,' could do in war.

CHAP. 37.—*Complaints and reports brought to Cæsar: he advances against Ariovistus.*

At the same time, these commands were brought to Cæsar,' and ambassadors came to him from the Ædui and from the Treviri:" the Ædui (*came*) to complain,' that the Harudes, who had lately been brought over into Gaul, were plundering their territories;' that they themselves, not even after hostages being given, could purchase peace of Ariovistus:" the Treviri moreover (*came to report*),' that a hundred cantons of the Suevi had encamped at the banks of the Rhine, who were endeavouring to cross the Rhine: that the brothers Nasuas and Cimberius commanded them. By which things Cæsar being exceedingly disturbed, thought that he ought to hasten,' lest, if the new force of the Suevi should join itself with the old forces of Ariovistus,' he could less easily be resisted. Wherefore, having provided the corn supply as quickly as possible, he hastens against Ariovistus.

CHAP. 38.—*Cæsar secures Vesontio.*

When he had advanced a journey of three days, it was announced to him,' that Ariovistus with all his forces was hastening to take possession of Vesontio, which is the largest

town of the Sequani," and that he had advanced a way of three days from his own territories. Cæsar considered that he ought especially to take precaution lest that should happen : ' for there was in that town a very great supply of all things which were of use for war ; ' and it was so fortified by the nature of the place that it afforded great facility for prolonging the war, ' because that the river Dubis, as if led round by a pair of compasses, almost surrounds the entire town ; ' (*while*) a mountain of great height closes up the remaining space where the river leaves off, ' which is of not more than six hundred feet, ' so that the roots of that mountain touch the bank of the river on each side. A wall drawn round this makes it a citadel, ' and joins it with the town. Cæsar hastens hither by great nightly and daily marches, ' and having taken possession of the town, places a garrison there.

CHAP. 29.—*The Roman officers and soldiers thrown into consternation, by formidable reports about the great size and fierce valour of the Germans.*

While he delays a few days at Vesontio, on account of the corn-supply and means of transport, ' in consequence of the inquiring of our men and the reports of the Gauls and traders, ' who alleged that the Germans were of great size of body, *and* of incredible bravery and training in arms ; ' that they themselves, having often encountered with them, ' had not been able to bear their look and the fierceness of their eyes ; ' so great a fear suddenly seized upon the entire army, ' as to disturb in no slight degree the thoughts and spirits of all. This fear first arose from the tribunes of the soldiers,

the prefects, and others,' who, having for the sake of friendship followed Cæsar from the city,' had no great experience in military business :'' each of whom, having assigned some different excuse,' which he said to be imperative on him for setting out,' requested that it might be allowable for him to depart with his (*Cæsar's*) permission :'' (*while*) some, influenced by shame, were remaining,' that they might avoid the suspicion of fear. These could neither compose their look, nor sometimes restrain tears :'' shut up in their tents, they either complained of their fate,' or bewailed with their intimates the common danger. Wills were sealed in common through the entire camp. Through the sayings and fear of these, by degrees even those who had great experience in camps,' soldiers and centurions, and those who were over the cavalry,' were alarmed. Those who, out of these, wished to be considered less timid,' said that they did not dread the enemy ;'' but that they feared the defiles of the route, and the greatness of the forests which intervened between themselves and Ariovistus ;'' or as to the corn-supply,' that it could not be brought up conveniently enough. Some even reported to Cæsar that, when he should order the camp to be struck, and the standards to be carried forwards,' the soldiers would not be obedient to command, nor carry on the standards through fear.

CHAP. 40.—*Cæsar's harangue to his army.*

When Cæsar perceived these things, having called a council of war,' and the centurions of all ranks being admitted to that council, he severely upbraided them :'' in the first

place, because they supposed that they had a right to inquire or consider' into what district, or with what design, they might be led. That Ariovistus,' when he himself was consul,' had very eagerly coveted the friendship of the Roman people ;" why (*then*) should any one judge that he would depart so rashly from his duty ? That he himself at least was persuaded,' when his demands were understood and the fairness of the conditions seen through,' that he would reject neither his (*Cæsar's*) own favour nor that of the Roman people. But if, impelled by passion and folly, he should make war,' what, pray, were they to be afraid of ?— or why were they to despair either of their own valour, or of *his* own diligence ? That trial had been made of that enemy in the time of our fathers,' when, the Cimbri and Teutoni having been beaten by Caius Marius,' the army appeared to have deserved no less praise than the commander himself : " that trial *of it* also had been made recently in Italy, in the rebellion of the slaves ;' whom, besides, the experience and training which they had received from us, in some measure assisted. From which it could be judged, how much of good resolution had in in itself ;" because that whom they had for some time causelessly dreaded unarmed,' these they had afterwards conquered though armed and victorious. Finally, that these were the same Germans, with whom frequently the Helvetii having encountered,' not only in their own, but also in *their* territories,' often overcame them ;' who, however, (*viz. the Helvetii*), were not able to be a match for our army. If the unsuccessful battle and defeat of the Gauls alarmed any persons,' that these, if they inquired, might ascertain,' that Ariovistus, on the Gauls

being tired out by the length of the war,' after he had kept himself for many months in camp and in marshes,' and had not given them any opportunity of approaching him,' having attacked them on a sudden when now despairing of a battle and dispersed,' had conquered rather by stratagem and device than by bravery. (*But*) for what stratagem there had been room against uncivilized and unskilful men,' that not even himself expected that our armies could be caught by such. *That those*, who attributed their alarm to a pretence about the supply of corn' and the narrow passes of the ways,' acted arrogantly;" since they seemed either to despair about the conduct of their general,' or to prescribe to him. That these things were his own care : ' viz. that the Sequani, the Leuci and the Lingones should supply corn,' and that the grain was now ripe in the fields : " that they themselves in a short time should be able to judge about the route. As to the soldiers being said to be about to be disobedient to command, and not intending to march,' that he was not at all disturbed by that circumstance : " for that he knew,' to whomsoever an army was not obedient to command,' that either fortune had failed them through matters being badly conducted ; ' or, through some offence being discovered, that avarice had been proved against them. That his own integrity was evidenced through his entire life,' and his good fortune in the war of the Helvetii. Wherefore, that he would do at once *that* which he was about to defer to a later day,' and that on the approaching night he would move the camp at the fourth watch ; " that he might be able as soon as possible to ascertain,' whether shame and a sense of duty, or fear, were prevalent among them. But if no one besides

should follow him,' yet that he would go with the tenth legion alone, about which he felt no doubt;" and that it should become his own prætorian cohort. Cæsar had both indulged this legion especially,' and confided in it on account of its valour.

CHAP. 41.—*The effect of Cæsar's speech: his march against Ariovistus.*

This speech having been made,' the minds of all were changed to a wonderful degree,' and the greatest alacrity and eagerness for carrying on war was produced in them;" and the tenth legion first through the tribunes of the soldiers returned him thanks,' because he had formed the best opinion concerning them,' and assured him that they were most ready for making war. Then the remaining legions,' through the tribunes of the soldiers and the centurions of the first ranks,' tried to satisfy Cæsar:" (*alleging*) that they had neither at any time doubted, nor feared;' nor had thought that the determination about the management of the war belonged to themselves,' but to their general. Their apology having been accepted, and the route traced out by means of Divitiacus,' because out of the Gauls he had the greatest confidence in him,' that he might lead his army through open districts by a circuit of more than fifty miles,' he set out, as he had said, at the fourth watch. On the seventh day when he was pursuing his march without intermission,' he was informed by scouts that the forces of Ariovistus were distant from ours by twenty-four miles.

CHAP. 42.—*Ariovistus proposes a conference, to which Cæsar agrees.*

The approach of Cæsar being known, Ariovistus sends ambassadors to him : " (*as to*) what he had previously asked for with regard to a conference, ' that this as far as concerned himself might *now* be accomplished, ' since he (*Cæsar*) had come nearer ; " and that he thought he could do it without danger. Cæsar did not reject the proposal : " and he thought that he was now returning to a sound state of mind, ' since he voluntarily offered that which he had before refused to him requesting it ; " and he was beginning to entertain great hope, ' considering his own so great favours and those of the Roman people towards him, ' that it would happen that he would desist from obstinacy. A day was appointed for the conference, ' the fifth from that day. In the meantime, as ambassadors were often sent to and fro between them, ' Ariovistus required that Cæsar should not bring any foot soldiery : " that he was afraid lest he might be circumvented by him by means of an ambush ; " that each should come with cavalry, ' *and* that he would not come on any other condition. Cæsar, because he neither wished that the conference should be prevented through a pretext being interposed, ' nor dared to trust his own safety to the cavalry of the Gauls, " deemed that it was most to the purpose, having taken away all their horses from the Gallic cavalry, ' to place on them the legionary soldiers of the tenth legion, in which he especially confided, ' that he might have as friendly a guard as possible, if anything were needful to be done. Which thing having been done, one of the soldiers of the tenth legion somewhat humorously remarked : " " That Cæsar was

doing more than he had promised : " that he promised that he would have the tenth legion in the rank of prætorian cohort' but that he was now advancing them to cavalry."

CHAP. 43.—*Commencement of the interview: Cæsar's address to Ariovistus.*

There was an extensive plain, and in it a hill of earth of tolerable size. This place was away at nearly an equal distance from both camps. Thither, as had been appointed, they came to the conference. Cæsar drew up the legion, which he had brought on horseback, at two hundred paces from that hillock ;' in like manner the cavalry of Ariovistus halted at an equal interval. Ariovistus required that they should confer on horseback,' and bring ten men each besides themselves to the conference. When they came thither,' Cæsar, in the beginning of his speech, enumerated his own favours and those of the senate towards him : " that he had been acknowledged by the senate as king, and as friend,' that most ample presents had been sent him : " which honour, he informed him, had both happened to few,' and was wont to be granted (*only*) for great services of persons : " that he, though he had no way of access, nor any just pretence for soliciting them,' had obtained those rewards through the kindness and liberality of himself (*Cæsar*) and of the senate. He informed him also, how old and how just causes of alliance prevailed between themselves and the *Ædui* ;' what decrees of the senate, how often, and how honourable had been passed with regard to them ; " that the *Ædui* at all times had held the lead of all Gaul,' even before they had sought our friendship : " that this was the custom of the

Roman people,' that it wished its allies and friends not only not to lose anything of their own,' but that they should become more advanced in influence, dignity, and honour : " but (*as to*) what they had brought with them to the friendship of the Roman people,' who could suffer that that should be snatched away from them ? He then demanded the same things which he had given in instructions to his ambassadors,' (*viz.*) that he should not make war either on the *Ædui* or their allies,' that he should give back the hostages ;' if he could send back no part of the Germans home, that at least he should not allow any of them further to cross the Rhine.

CHAP. 44.—*Ariovistus's answer to Cæsar's demands, &c.*

Ariovistus said few things in reply to the demands ;' *but* boasted much of his own merits : " that he had crossed the Rhine, not of his own choice,' but having been requested and sent for by the Gauls : " that he had left home and kinsmen not without great hope and great rewards : ' that he had settlements in Gaul granted by themselves ; " that their hostages were given of their own will ;' that he took by right of war the tribute which victors were wont to impose on the vanquished : " that he himself had not made war on the Gauls, but the Gauls on him ;' that all the states of Gaul had come to attack him, and had formed a camp against him ;' that all those forces had been routed and overcome by himself in one battle. If they chose to try again, that he was ready again to contend : ' if they chose to enjoy peace, that it was unfair to refuse about the tribute which they

paid to that time of their own will. That it was fitting that the friendship of the Roman people should be to himself an ornament and protection, not a detriment ;' and that he had sought it in that expectation. If through means of the Roman people the tribute were to be taken off, and those who had surrendered to be withdrawn,' that he would reject the friendship of the Roman people not less readily than he sought for it. As to his bringing over a multitude of Germans into Gaul,' that he did that for the sake of securing himself, not of assailing Gaul : " that it was an evidence of that matter, that he did not come unless asked,' and that he did not bring on the war, but repelled it. That he had come into Gaul before that the Roman people had. That never before this time had an army of the Roman people gone beyond the boundaries of the province of Gaul. What did he (*Cæsar*) want for himself? Why should he come into *his* possessions? That this part of Gaul was his province,' as that other part was ours. As it ought not to be conceded to himself, if he were to make an attack upon our territories ;" so likewise that we were unjust, who were interrupting him in his own right. As to his saying that the *Ædui* had been called brothers by the senate,' that he himself was not so barbarous, nor so unacquainted with matters, as not to know," that the *Ædui* had neither borne help to the Romans in the last war of the *Allobroges*,' nor had themselves made use of the aid of the Roman people in those contests which the *Ædui* had had with himself and with the *Sequani*. That he ought to suspect that *Cæsar* under pretence of friendship,' from his having an army in Gaul,' had it for the purpose of crushing him. And unless

he departed, and withdrew his army from these districts,' that he himself would hold him not for a friend, but for an enemy : " that if he slew him (*Cæsar*), ' that he himself would do a thing agreeable to many nobles and chiefs of the Roman people ; " that he had ascertained that by their messengers from themselves, ' the favour and friendship of all of whom he could purchase by his death. But if he would depart, and give over to himself the free possession of Gaul, ' that he would recompense him with a great reward ; " and whatever wars he might wish to be waged, ' that he would finish them without any labour or peril on *his* part.

CHAP. 45.—*Cæsar's justification of his own intentions.*

Many things were alleged by Cæsar to this purport, ' (*as to*) why he could not desist from the matter ; " and that neither his own, nor the custom of the Roman people allowed, ' that he should forsake allies the best deserving ; " and that he did not consider that Gaul was rather (*the property*) of Ariovistus, ' than of the Roman people. That the Arverni and Ruteni had been overcome in war by Quintus Fabius Maximus ; " which (*states*) the Roman people had pardoned, ' and had not reduced into the province, ' nor had imposed (*on them*) a tribute. But if it were fitting that each most ancient time should be looked to, ' that the sway of the Roman people in Gaul was the most just : " if it were fitting that the decision of the senate should be observed, that Gaul ought to be free ; ' which it (*the senate*) had willed to enjoy its own laws after being conquered in war.

OHAP. 46.—*The conference is suddenly put an end to.*

Whilst these things are carried on in the conference,' it was announced to Cæsar, that the cavalry of Ariovistus was approaching nearer the hillock,' and riding towards our men, and casting stones and darts at our men. Cæsar made an end of speaking, and withdrew to his own,' and ordered his men that they should not cast back any missile at all against the enemy. For although he saw that a battle with cavalry would be without any danger to his chosen legion," yet he did not think it ought to be risked' that *on* the enemy being beaten it could be said,' that they had been perfidiously beset by him in a conference. After that it was sent forth among the soldiery,' with what arrogance Ariovistus, behaving himself in the conference, had prohibited the Romans from all Gaul;" and (*how that*) his cavalry had made an onset against our men,' and how that circumstance had put an end to the conference;" & much greater alacrity, and a greater desire of fighting,' was infused into the army.

CHAP. 47.—*Ariovistus invites Cæsar to send ambassadors to him : his treatment of them.*

In an interval of two days afterwards Ariovistus sends ambassadors to Cæsar;" that he wished to treat with him about those matters, which had been begun to be discussed between them,' and had not been finished:" that he could either again appoint a day for a conference;' or, if he did not choose that,' he could send one of his lieutenant-generals to him. There did not appear to Cæsar a sufficient reason for conferring;" and the more on this account,' because on

the day before that day the Germans could not be kept back from casting missiles at our men. He considered that he should with great danger send to him one of his own lieutenants,' and expose him to ferocious men. It seemed most expedient to send him Caius Valerius Procillus,' son of Caius Valerius Caurus, a young man of the highest merit and refinement," (whose father had been presented with the right of citizenship by Caius Valerius Flaccus,) both on account of his fidelity, and on account of his knowledge of the Gallic language,' which to a great extent Ariovistus now through long habit made use of,' and because with regard to him the Germans had no cause for doing wrong;" and Marcus Mettius, who had experienced the hospitality of Ariovistus. He instructed these to notice what Ariovistus might say,' and report to himself. Whom when Ariovistus had beheld before him in the camp,' his army being present,' he shouted out:—"Why did they come to him? was it for the purpose of spying?" He prevented them when attempting to speak,' and threw them into chains.

CHAP. 48.—*Manœuvres on both sides: mode of fighting of the German cavalry.*

On the same day he moved forward his camp,' and encamped at the foot of a mountain six miles from the camp of Cæsar. The day after that day he led his forces across, past the camp of Cæsar,' and made a camp two miles beyond him;" with this design, that he might shut out Cæsar from the corn and provision,' which might be supplied from the Sequani and Ædui. From that day, for five days in suc-

cession, Cæsar led forth his forces in front of his camp," and had his line of battle drawn out,' in order that, if Ariovistus wished to contend in battle,' the power (*of doing so*) might not be wanting to him. Ariovistus on all these days kept his army in camp:" he contended daily in cavalry fight. This was the kind of fighting in which the Germans had trained themselves:' there were six thousand cavalry, *and* foot soldiers as many in number, the swiftest and bravest,' each of whom they had severally chosen out of the entire army,' for the sake of their own safety. With these they engaged in battles; to these the cavalry retreated:' these, if any thing was rather dangerous, ran up to them;" if any, a rather severe wound being received, had fallen from horseback,' they stood round them;" if they had to advance rather far, or to retreat with greater speed,' so great was the activity of these through training,' that, supported by the manes of the horses, they kept up to their pace.

CHAP. 49.—*Cæsar forms a second camp.*

When Cæsar perceived that he kept himself in his camp,' in order that he might no longer be hindered from a supply,' he selected a fit place for a camp beyond that place in which the Germans had encamped,' about six hundred paces from them;" and having drawn out his army in triple line,' he came to that place. He ordered that the foremost and the second line should keep under arms,' *and* that the third should fortify a camp. This place, as has been stated, was about six hundred paces from the enemy. Ariovistus sent thither about sixteen thousand light armed men in number,

with all his cavalry ;' which forces were to deter our men, and hinder them from the work. Cæsar nothing the less, as he had previously resolved, ordered that the two lines should repel the enemy, *and* that the third should finish the work. The camp having been fortified, he left two legions there, and part of the auxiliaries : he led back the remaining four to the larger camp.

CHAP. 50.—*Ariovistus attacks the smaller camp.*

On the next day, according to his resolve, Cæsar led out his forces from both the camps ;" and having advanced a little from the larger, he drew out his line of battle, and afforded the enemy an opportunity of fighting. When he perceived that they did not even then come forth, about noon he led back his army into camp. Then at length Ariovistus sent part of his forces to attack the smaller camp. It was fought sharply on both sides until evening. At sunset Ariovistus withdrew his forces into camp, many wounds having been both given and received. When Cæsar inquired of the captives, why Ariovistus did not engage in a general battle, he found that this was the cause ;" that there was this custom among the Germans, that their matrons declared by lots and divinations, whether it would be serviceable that a battle should be engaged in, or not : " *and* that these declared thus : "That it was not the divine will that the Germans should conquer, if they should fight before the new moon."

CHAP. 51.—*Cæsar provokes Ariovistus to a general battle.*

The day after that day, Cæsar left as a guard for both

camps, what appeared to be sufficient ;" he drew out in sight of the enemy, in front of the smaller camp, all the auxiliaries, in order that he might use the auxiliaries for shew, because he was less strong in the multitude of legionary soldiers in proportion to the number of the enemy. He himself, having drawn out his army in triple line, advanced up to the camp of the enemy. Then at length, of necessity, the Germans led out their forces from the camp, and drew up in tribes, and at equal intervals, the Harudes, Marcomanni, Tribocci, Vangiones, Nemetes, Seducii, Suevi ;" and placed their entire line about the chariots and waggons, that no hope might be left in flight. On them they placed their women, who weeping, with their hair dishevelled, implored the soldiers as they advanced to battle, that they would not give them up into slavery to the Romans.

CHAP. 52.—*Description of the engagement.*

Cæsar placed his lieutenants one by one, and a quæstor, over each of the legions ; that each *soldier* might have them witnesses of his bravery. He himself began the battle from his right wing, because he had observed that that part of the enemy was least firm. So eagerly did our men, on the signal being given, make their charge on the enemy : and so suddenly and quickly did the enemy rush forwards, that room was not afforded for throwing their javelins at the enemy. The javelins being thrown aside, it was fought hand to hand with swords. But the Germans quickly, according to their custom, having formed a phalanx, caught the thrusts of the swords. Several of our soldiers were

found to spring upon the phalanxes,' and tear back the shields with their hands, and wound them from above. When the line of the enemy had been beaten on their left wing, and turned into flight,' they pressed our line exceedingly with the multitude of their men from the right wing. When Publius Crassus, a young man who commanded the cavalry, had observed that,' because he was less hindered than those who were engaged amidst the line of battle,' he sent up the third line as a succour to our men while struggling.

CHAPTER 53.

Thus the battle was restored, and all the enemy turned their backs ;' nor did they desist from fleeing until they arrived at the river Rhine,' about fifty miles from that place. There a very few,' either trusting in their strength strove to swim across,' or having met with little barks found safety for themselves. Among these was Ariovistus,' who, having chanced upon a small vessel moored to the bank, escaped in that :'' our cavalry, having closely pursued, slew all the rest. There were two wives of Ariovistus,' one a Suevan by nation, whom he had brought away with him from home ;'' the other Noric, a sister of king Vocio,' whom he had married in Gaul, sent to him by her brother:'' they perished, each of them, in that flight. Two daughters of these,' the one was slain, the other taken prisoner. Caius Valerius Proculus,' as he was being dragged along in the flight bound with triple chains,' fell in with Cæsar himself while pursuing the enemy with the cavalry. Which circumstance indeed afforded no less

pleasure to Cæsar than the victory itself,' because he saw the most honourable man of the province of Gaul,' his own acquaintance and friend,' rescued from the hands of the enemy, and restored to him : " neither had fortune made any diminution from so great pleasure and congratulation by calamity to that person. He said that it had been three times consulted by lots with regard to him in his own presence,' *as to* whether he should at once be put to death, or reserved to another time : " that he was left unharmed through favour of the lots. Likewise Marcus Mettius was found, and brought back to him (*Cæsar*).

CHAP. 54.—*Conclusion.*

This battle being reported beyond the Rhine,' the Suevi, who had come to the banks of the Rhine, began to return home : " whom the Ubii, who dwell next the Rhine, having pursued in their fright,' slew a great number of them. Cæsar, having finished two very great wars in the one summer,' led off his army to winter-quarters to the Sequani a little earlier than the season of the year required : ' he set Labienus over the winter-quarters. He himself set out for hither Gaul, for the purpose of holding the provincial assemblies.

NOTES.

CHAP. I.

Quarum unam, &c. The translation is here somewhat different from the numbering, for reasons explained in the parsing praxis to this chapter.

Ad effœminandos animos, may be rendered 'to enervate minds:' but it is particularly to be noticed that, though the present infinitive in English is used constantly to express purpose, in Latin it is never so employed. The Latins, to express purpose, used *ut* or *qui* with a tense of the subjunctive mood, as will frequently appear hereafter; or *ad* with the gerund in *dum*, which for the sake of elegance, they more generally converted into the participle in *dus*; making this latter agree in number, case and gender, with the substantive following. Thus, it would not be admissible to say 'pertinent effœminare animos;' but 'ad effœminandum animos,' or 'ad effœminandos animos;' the latter being more elegant.

Quibuscum. The conjunction *cum* is only an enclitic, when it occurs with the ablative case of the relative or substantive pronouns, as in *quibuscum*, *mecum*, *tecum*, *secum*, *nobiscum*, &c. In such instances it is never disjoined; and therefore they are treated as the *one* word. But as the enclitics *que*, *ve*, have often in translation, to be transferred

(as instanced a few lines above, where *que* has to be transferred from *minime* to *mercatores*), it is necessary to number them separately from the words to which they are attached. Observe however that, in translating *vivâ voce* from the Latin, *que* and *ve* must never be expressed by themselves, but always as forming part of some other word. For instance, it would not be correct to translate by saying '*que* and *mercatores* merchants,' but you should say '*mercatores-que* and merchants.'

Helvetii quoque. Anthon explains, 'Because they *also* dwell near the Germans.' But it is to their dwelling near them that *qua de causa* refers; and the very position of *quoque*, after and not before *Helvetii*, shews that it is in connexion with the first part of the former sentence, *Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ*: viz. that as the Belgæ are superior in bravery to the Gauls and Aquitani; so the Helvetii, *also*, surpass the rest of the Gauls in valour. The distinction is important, as depending on the place of *quoque*.

Cum aut suis, &c. In this part of the sentence, the words *suis* and *ipsi* refer to the Helvetians, and the words *eos* and *eorum* to the Germans.

Eorum una pars. Anthon translates, 'One part of these main divisions of Gaul,' and explains as follows: "*Eorum* refers back to *hi omnes*, or, in other words, to the Belgæ, Celtæ (or *Galli*), and Aquitani. As, however, the idea of territory is necessarily involved, we may, in order to adapt the phrase to our idiom, translate as if there were an ellipsis of *finium*, though, in reality, none such is to be supplied." He then supports this view by reference to higher authority; and such is the view that seems universally adopted. It

cannot be denied, however, that there is great awkwardness attending it; and that it seems inconsistent with Cæsar's usual perspicuity of style, especially when writing *coolly* at the commencement of his narrative. Neither, as it appears to the present writer, is there any difficulty or necessity for all this round-about explanation. *Eorum* is acknowledged to refer to the Belgæ, Galli, and Aquitani. Let us then consider it as the genitive of *possession*, agreeing with *populorum* understood, and which is assuredly the true word to be supplied; for they *were* three different *populi*, or *peoples*. The sentence will then run in its obvious sense, without any difficulty at all, viz. 'Una pars, one part, (or district), *eorum* of, or, *belonging to*, those *three peoples*, which district it has been mentioned that the Galli occupy,' &c.

Initium capit. Cæsar begins with the nearest part to Italy: hence, afterwards, *extremis finibus* means the boundaries farthest from Italy.

Oceano. The Atlantic, on the north-west of France, and presently the Bay of Biscay, are here meant.

Septentriones. The seven stars adjacent to the north pole, resembling in form a plough (*terio*) or wain, was the usual Roman designation for the *north*. So likewise, *oriens sol*, or simply *oriens*, the 'rising sun,' denoted the *east*; and *occasus solis*, the 'setting of the sun,' the *west*. *Occidens sol*, or *occidens*, the 'setting sun,' were also used.

CHAP. II.

Orgetorix. The Celtic interpretation of this name is the 'chief of a hundred hills;' from *or*, a hill, *ced* (Irish *cead*, pronounced with the *c* hard), a hundred, and *rih*, a chief.

Compare *rih* with the Latin *rex*, a king; and *or* with the Greek *oros*, a mountain. Query—may not *Roderick* be a corruption from the above name?

Coss. The Roman contraction for *Consulibus*. The word *existentibus*, from *existens*, pres. part. of *existo*, to be, is understood before it. The whole phrase constitutes what is called an 'ablative absolute,' i. e. a phrase that is not governed by any other member of the sentence, and can therefore be introduced independently. The strictly literal translation is 'Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso *being* consuls,' which is equivalent to 'when M. Messala and M. Piso were consuls,' or 'in the consulship of M. Messala and M. Piso.' The student is to bear in mind that the Romans had two ways of dating their years. One was, *Anno U. C.*, i. e. *urbis conditæ*, 'in the year of (*after*) the building of the city:' the other, and more favoured way, was by naming the two consuls of that particular year. The two above-mentioned were consuls in the year U. C. 693, which answers to the year B. C. (or A. C.), 61.

Id hoc, &c. 'He persuaded that to them' &c., is according to the Latin idiomatic form; but for the English idiom it should be expressed 'He persuaded them to that' &c.

Latissimo, &c. Referring to that particular part of the river, as *altissimo*, where it next occurs, refers to the particular part of the mountain range.

Jura. Meaning 'the domain of God,' from *Jou*, an ancient name for the Deity, and *raj*, a domain—this latter evidently akin to the Sanscrit *raj* (whence *rajah*), and the Latin *regio*.

Qui in longitudinem, &c. As Caesar here writes only

from report, he describes the Helvetian territories as of somewhat greater extent than they actually were. The Latin idiom is 'into length,' for the English 'in length:' *millia*, and the numbers agreeing with it, are in the accusative; under the rule that *space* or *distance* is put in the accusative, and sometimes in the ablative. *Passum* is the gen., depending on *millia*, 1000 *paces* being the Roman mile.

CHAP. III.

Quam maximum, &c. *Quam* with a superlative always means to the greatest *possible* degree, as *quam maximum*, as great as possible; *quam celerrime*, as quickly as possible. Where it is an adjective, the meaning of the substantive it agrees with is brought in between, as *quam maximas sementes*, as great sowings as possible.

Ad eas res conficiendas. See chap. 1, note 2. Another instance of the Latin way of expressing purpose, instead of by the present infinitive, as in English. The repetition of this at the beginning of the next sentence is one among many instances of Cæsar's negligent writing; probably through haste, and at uncertain intervals, as military affairs allowed.

S. P. Q. R. Some object to this reading, and maintain that it should be *a Senatu Populi Romani*, as the title of *amicus* was conferred by the senate alone. But this seems rather a captious objection, as the senate was deemed to act for the people, where the latter did not make opposition.

Perfacile factu. This construction comes under the rule, that the infinitive after adjectives signifying good, easy, hard, disagreeable, &c., is put in the supine passive.

Plurimum possent. Could *do* most,' i. e. 'were the most powerful.' Where *plus* or *plurimum* occurs with the verb *possum*, the infinitive *facere* is generally understood.

Regno occupato. An abl. absolute: 'the sovereign power being usurped,' which may here be rendered, 'after having seized on the sovereign power.'

CHAP. VI.

Ex vinculis. 'Out of chains:' i. e. from an enchained position; or, as we say, 'in chains.'

Damnatum, &c., may be more freely translated: 'the punishment of being totally consumed by fire, was to await him if condemned.'

Ne diceret. *Ne*, 'lest,' in translation, requires constantly to be resolved into *ut non*, to which it is equivalent: as in this passage, 'he rescued himself *lest* he should plead his cause,' means '*that* he should *not* plead' &c. But this again, in English, had better be rendered, 'he rescued himself *from* pleading.'

Consciverit. Literally, 'he determined upon.'

CHAP. V.

Præter quod. The antecedent of *quod* is *id* understood, which is the acc. governed by *præter*, as *quod* is by *portaturi*. Literally, 'except *that which*,' and therefore, 'except *what*.'

Domum reditiois. Literally, 'of a return home,' which is equivalent to *domum redeundi*. *Domus* and *rus* come under the same rules as the names of towns. *Domum* is

therefore in the accusative, without a preposition. *Reditio*, as a *verbal* noun, would have the same government as its verb; and some consider this an instance of *domum* being governed by it directly, according to an older Latin form of regimen.

Trium mensium, &c. Literally 'the ground provisions of three months,' which exactly agrees with the English form of "three months' ground provisions."

CHAP. VI.

Erant omnino. This adverb may be rendered by *altogether, in all, or only*; as the translator sees expedient.

Allobrogum. *Allobroges*, from the Celtic *aill*, a rock, and *brog*, habitation, means 'mountaineers,' or highlanders. They occupied the modern Savoy, Piedmont, and Dauphiné in France; and had been so troublesome to the Romans that, just before Cæsar's time, they were reduced within the limits of the Roman province, and thus brought under the more immediate government of Rome.

Bono animo. Depends on *viderentur*, under the rule that praise, dispraise, or the quality of a thing is put in the ablative, also in the genitive. Observe that this rule can only apply to a substantive and adjective conjointly.

Is dies. Anthon, in noticing the change from *quid die* in the line before, says:—"The common rule—that *dies* is masculine when it is spoken of a particular or specified day, but feminine when referring to duration of time—is not sufficiently exact; exceptions may be found to it in many writers." In this case, however, *quid die* need not be considered an exception, being equivalent to the English ex-

pression 'by which day,' and thus including *extent* of time as well as specifying the time *when*. *Ante diem quintum Kalendas Aprilis*. In ancient times, the priests always announced the first day of each month, or of the new moon, in the temples. From the Greek verb *καλεω*, to call, and an obsolete Latin verb (*kalo*, or *calo*,) adopted from it, the first days of the months, or *moons*, as requiring to be called were named *kalenda*, or the *kalends*—the origin of our term *calendar*. The Greeks, however, had no such form; and therefore the phrase of *ad Græcas kalendas*, was a humorous way of intimating that a thing would *never* take place.

It must be carefully attended to, that the Romans made three divisions of each month, viz. the kalends, the nones, and the ides; and that they reckoned the other days backwards from these. Also, that in reckoning they included both the day they meant to specify, and the divisional day from which they counted. Thus, in the present instance, a. d. V. kal. Apr. means the 28th of March. For, the kalends of April being the 1st, the 31st of March was termed *pridie kalendarum*, or *pridie kalendas* (*ante* being understood); 'the day before the kalends of April.' But as, in counting, the kalends was included, it also reckoned as the *second day before*, or, as we should say, *of* the Kalends of April. The 30th of March was, accordingly, the third *before* or *of* the Kalends of April; and so, the 29th was the fourth; and the 28th the fifth. Another important particular is, that *ante diem*, in all such instances, was originally a corruption of *die ante*, which eventually passed into an idiom. Thus the above expression means really *die quinto ante Kalendas*, and

may consequently be translated—the fifth day before (or *of*) the Kalends of April.

L. Pisone, &c. This was the year of the city 696, and B. C. 58; being the very year in which Cæsar, on the expiration of his consulship, was appointed by the Roman people, for a term of five years, to the provinces of Gallia Cisalpina and Illyricum, with three legions; to which the senate added the province of Gallia Transalpina, with another legion. The former Gallia was also named *citerior*, or the *hither* province, as being on the Italian side of the Alps, *nearer* to Rome; and the other, *Gallia ulterior*, or the *farther* province.

CHAP. VII.

Nunciatum. This must have been as the Helvetii were in the very act of assembling; for at the end of this chapter we find Cæsar at Geneva, appointing the 12th of April for their ambassadors to return to him.

Imperat. Before *numerus* the infinitive *cogere*, to collect or bring together, may be understood. In English, however, the ellipsis may be sustained by translating, “he orders to the whole province as great a number,” &c.

Certiores. *Facere certiore*, to make one *more* certain, i. e. so as to put an end to doubt, is a Latin idiom, which in English is generally translated by ‘*to inform*,’ and *fieri certiore*, to be informed. So here, *facti sunt certiores*, ‘were informed.’

*Qui dicere*nt. The more usual way of expressing *purpose*, with the Latins, in place of the present infinitive, was by *quod* or *ut*, especially the latter, with the subjunctive mood.

But where *personal* agency was implied, the use of the relative *qui* instead of *ut*, was deemed more elegant: and this principle became farther extended afterwards. Thus 'who were to say' is here equivalent to 'that they should say;' or simply to the English infinitive, 'to say,' which is the more usual way of translating it.

Sibi esse in animo. 'That they *had* it in mind, or 'contemplation;' under the rule, that *sum*, when used in the sense of *habeo*, governs a dative (*sibi*). The strictly literal form would be 'that it was to them in contemplation:' it being a substitute by anticipation for the clause *iter per provinciam facere*, which is the real accusative before *esse* in the grammatical construction.

Occisum. In classical Latin, *esse* and *fuisse*, where they belong to a participle, as forming a part of the infinitive mood, are generally understood. In the present sentence, *fuisse* is understood with *occisum*, *pulsum*, and *missum*; and *esse* with *concedendum*. With the former three, *fuisse* constitutes the pluperfect infinitive, to be rendered in English by *had been*: *esse*, with the same, would make it the perfect infinitive, to be translated by *has been*.

Idus. A plural noun of the fourth declension, here in the accusative case, under the same circumstances as *kalendas*, at the end of chap. 6: being an idiomatic corruption of *die ante Idus*, 'the day before the Ides,' or 'the second of (or before) the Ides;' and equivalent to the more usual expression of *pridie Iduum*. *Idus*, from the obsolete verb *iduo*, to divide, was the *middle* division of the month. In March, May, July, and October, they fell on the 15th; and in the other months, on the 13th of each month. Thus the 31st

of March, as explained in note to chap. 6., was the 2nd of the kalends of April; the 30th of March, the 3rd of the kalends; and so on, to the 16th of March, which was the 17th of the kalends of the ensuing month. In the three other months of 31 days, viz. January, August, and December, the kalends went back two days more, to the 14th day of each; which was called the 19th of the kalends of the month succeeding. In the four months of 30 days, April, June, September, November, the 14th day of each was the 18th of the kalends of the month after; but in February, as consisting of only 28 days, the 14th day was the 16th of the kalends of March. It was in this month that, in *leap* years, another day was reckoned after the 24th, or 6th of the kalends of March. This other day was named also *sextus*, or the *sixth*; and the year thus got the name of *bissextilis*, from the *sixth* of the kalends of March being *twice* counted. The remaining or third division of each month was the *Nonæ*, or Nones; so called because, reckoning backwards, they fell on the *ninth* day *inclusively* from the Ides. Thus, in March, May, July, October, in which four months the Ides fell on the 15th, the Nones were on the 7th; while in the other eight months, the Ides being on the 13th, the Nones were on the 5th. The counting for both Ides and Nones was similar to that of the Kalends; the day before the Ides being the second before (or of) the Ides, &c.; and so, likewise, for the Nones: the day after the Nones in each month being the eighth of, or before, the Ides; and the day after the Kalends, or 2nd of each month, being the 6th of the Nones in the four months first mentioned, and the 4th before, or of, the Nones, in the other eight months of the year.

From the above it will be evident, that the day appointed by Cæsar for the ambassadors to return to him was the 12th of April.

CHAP. VIII.

Fossamque. The digging of the ditch, or *fosse*, of course went on simultaneously with the raising of the wall; as it was from the clay, &c., out of the former, that the materials for the latter were supplied. As the wall was raised to the height of 16 feet, the ditch, allowing a sufficient width, was probably 8 feet in depth; so that the actual height for an enemy to scale would be 24 feet.

In estimating the length of the wall, it is to be observed that the Roman *passus*, or pace, was 1 yard 1.85375 feet; so that the Roman mile, of 1000 paces, was equivalent to 1618 yards nearly, or within about 142 yards of the British.

Castella communis. Anthon translates, 'he carefully fortifies redoubts;' and adds, '*communire* is equivalent to *valde munire*.' The true force of *communis* seems to be he fortifies redoubts, or small forts, *in connexion with one another*. These forts were at convenient intervals, for the garrison of one to run to the aid of that in another, if hard pressed.

Negat se posse. Literally, 'he denies that he can;' but the approved way of translating *nego* is by transferring the negation to the dependent verb—'he says that he can *not*.'

CHAP. IX.

Navibus junctis. The word *alii* is generally supposed to be understood before *navibus*, as in opposition to the *alii* before *vadis*: but for this there is no necessity, and indeed

it would rather be against the sense; *Helvetii*, implying the great body of the enemy, and *alii*, a minor and more scattered part.

Sequani invitis. 'Since the Sequani were against it.' The construction is here positive, and not conditional; as evidenced by the use of *poterant* instead of *possent*. It is also confirmed by the beginning of next sentence.

Novis rebus studebat. The expression *novæ res* is almost constantly employed in a political sense, as indicating a revolution, or change of government. *Studebat*, he was anxious for, or studying to promote.

Sequani—Helvetii. These nominatives are the distributive parts of the *illi* understood, which is nominative to *dent*.

CHAP. X.

The Santones were in the south-west of Gallia, or Gaul proper, north of the river Garonne, which separated them from the Aquitani. The Tolosates occupied that part of the Roman province which bounded Aquitania on the east.

Italiam. Cæsar here means the northern part of Italy, or his own province of *Gallia citerior*. He had already three legions, granted him by the Senate, with this part of his government; and one legion, granted him by the people, with the *ulterior*, or farther, province. These are the four *veteran* legions which he mentions afterwards. But as governor, it was also in his power to raise as many men in the province, or provinces under his rule, as he might deem necessary for their protection. The *two* legions, which he thus *enrole*, were therefore *Gallie* or *provincial*, not *Roman* legions.

Centrones, &c. These were barbarous tribes, inhabiting the Alpine districts.

Trans Rhodanum. Cæsar, by crossing the Rhene from the Allobroges into the Segusiani, got immediately south of the territories of the Ædui, and of the Ambarri; into which the Helvetii had now arrived through the passes of Mount Jura, by permission of the Sequani.

CHAP. XI.

Rogatum. After verbs signifying *motion*, as *mittunt*, instead of a present infinitive, the supine active is to be used.

Eodem tempore quo. Many editions leave out the *quo* and have *Ædui Ambarri* without any stop between; implying that these friends and kinsmen of the *Ædui* were called the *Ædui Ambarri*. Others have *Ambarri* alone; and some, *Ambarri quoque*. The reading here adopted seems the most correct.

Sibi, &c. *Sibi* is here the dative governed by *esse*, under the rule of '*Sum, pro habeo, &c.*' and *nihil*, with the genitive *reliqui* depending on it, is to be considered as the accusative before *esse*. *Expectandum sibi.* *Esse* is here understood, as governing *sibi* under the rule just quoted; and *expectandum* (the gerund in *dum*, to be used always when necessity, or duty, is implied) is to be treated as the accusative before *esse*.

Santonos. Anthon adopts *Santonos* as the reading in this place, and says that the better class of MSS. have it so. But since they do not differ about *Santonum*, in the first sentence of chap. 10, it is pretty evident that Cæsar treated the name as belonging to the third declension.

CHAP. XII.

Arar. The present name of this river is the Saône; it joined the *Rhone* in the territory of the *Ambarri*, just below *Lugdunum*, now Lyons.

Lintribus. These were called small boats, made from hollowed trunks of trees.

Transduxisse. Has here a double government; *duxisse* governing *partes*, and *trans* governing *flumen*.

Vigilia. The Romans had four watches, of three hours each, beginning from six in the evening. *De, from,* refers to the commencement of the watch, and may be translated by *at*.

Cassium, &c. See introduction.

Quatuor pagos. Cæsar mentions another in chap. 27, viz. the canton *Verbigenus*, which others name *Urbigenus*. Cellarius gives us *Ambronicus* and *Tugenus* as the names of the two other cantons.

Princeps. Might also be translated *in chief*, or *chiefly*.

Ejus soceri. Of Cæsar's father-in-law. Cæsar had previously been married to Pompeia, from whom he was divorced. His second wife was Calpurnia, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, who is mentioned at the end of chap. 7, as one of the Roman Consuls of this very year; having been raised to that dignity through Cæsar's influence.

CHAP. XIII.

Ut transirent flumen. Though the crossing of the river applies to both, it is referred more immediately to the *Helvetii*, as being in direct connexion with the clause *quod ipsi, &c.*

Magnopere. This and *tantopere*, &c., are often expressed *magno opere*, &c.; but even then, generally, in an *adverbial* sense.

Aut. This conjunction connects *niterentur* with *contenterent* as joined with *dolo*, distinct from *virtute*: viz. 'to contend by valour rather than *contend* by cunning, or depend,' &c.

CHAP. XIV.

Eo, &c. 'By that, or this, circumstance,' is the ablative of the *cause*, and to be translated, 'on that, or on this account.' *Minus dubitationis* is the accusative before *dari*; an adverb with a genitive being often the case before a verb.

Eo gravius—quo minus, &c., may be translated, 'that he bore them *the more* heavily, *the less* they had happened according to the desert, &c.' But *minus* when connected with a verb, as in this way, has usually a negative, or opposing, force; and therefore, 'that they had *not* happened according to,' or 'that they had happened *contrary to* (i. e. less than) the desert' &c., would seem the stronger mode of expression.

Commissum; i. e. *quidquam commissum fuisse*, 'that any thing had been committed.' This word is generally used in the sense of *doing wrong*.

Eo invito. *Eo* refers to the Roman people.

Posse. Though *num etiam posse deponere* may be translated, 'could he also lay aside,' there is evidently an ellipsis between *num* and *posse*, which might be thus supplied, '*num etiam existimandum foret se posse*,' 'was it to be thought that he could also,' &c.

Quos pro scelere, &c. This appears an instance of Cæsar's occasional negligence of style. Anthon considers *his*, the antecedent to *quos*, evidently refers to the *homines* preceding, and the natural place of the clause *quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint* would be intermediate, between *homines* and *et*. *Hic*, then, comes in more emphatically after; viz. 'to grant to these, or to such persons,' &c.

Æduis—Allobrogibus. Are governed by *satisfaciant*, under the rule that verbs compounded from the adverbs *bene, satis, male*, govern a dative case.

CHAP. XV.

Equitatumque omnem. Cæsar's cavalry consisted of Gauls, levied out of the two provinces, or sent by the Ædui and other allies.

Agmen. From *ago*, to lead, means always the 'line of march,' when the army was proceeding in column; and as opposed to *acies*, the 'line of battle,' when the army was drawn out for fighting. The foremost part of the line of march, or *van*, was called *primum agmen*; and, as what comes *last* is always *newest*, *novissimum agmen* was the term for the *rearmost* of the line of march.

Satis habebat. *Esse* is understood; 'considered that it was sufficient.'

Iter fecerunt. Refers to both armies; *ita—uti*, 'so—that.'

Quinis aut senis. Numerals of three terminations in *us*, are always of a distributive force: to be here translated, 'five or six miles each day.'

CHAP. XVI.

Flagitare. Historians generally use the infinitive for the imperfect tense of the indicative, as rendering the style more animated. When so used, it is called the *historical* imperfect. *Flagitare* may therefore at once be parsed as 'the historical imperfect, for *flagitabat*.' Another, but less approved way of parsing, is to make it depend on *cœpit* understood. Being a verb of *asking*, it governs two accusatives, *Æduos* and *frumentum*.

Uti minus poterat. 'He could the less use,' is equivalent to 'he could not use.'

Ducere—dicere. Are historical imperfects for *ducebant—dicebant*. *Ducere* governs *eum* understood; literally, 'led him on,' in the sense of 'put him off.' The accusative *frumentum* is understood before *conferri*, &c.

Magistratu. The old dative, instead of *magistratui*; just as *equitatu* for *equitatui*. *Quem*, in being referred to *magistratu* as its antecedent, is made to apply to the *person* holding the office.

Vergobretum. From the Celtic *fear* (or *ver*), man; *go*, for; and *breith*, judgment; *Fear-go-breith*.

Vergobretus. The penultimate syllable is usually considered short, though there is authority also for pronouncing it long.

CHAP. XVII.

Ne conferant. The same as *ut non conferant*, 'that they should not contribute,' i. e. 'from contributing.'

Si jam. These words, down to *erepturi*, are a specimen of the seditious language employed: *non possint* refers to the

Ædui, who had held the lead in Gaul before the coming of the Romans; and *Gallorum*, to the *Helvetii*, who were now aspiring to it. The transition is here so abrupt, that some editions place the colon after *conferant*; and change *debeant* to *dicant*, so as to have *quod præstare dicant* a clause in connexion with 'si jam &c.' omitting the *satiùs esse* which comes after.

CHAP. XVIII.

Summa audacia, magna &c., are ablatives under the rule of praise, dispraise, &c., before referred to.

Redempta. The customs, tolls, &c., were set up to auction for a term of years; as has been usual down to our times, also, in turnpike tolls, &c.

Neque solum, &c. In many cases it is requisite to resolve the *nor* of *neque* into *and not*. The word *that*, which is placed between, belongs to *eum*, the accusative understood before *posse*.

Nuptum. Is the supine of *nubo*, depending upon *collocasse*, a verb of motion, because the bride was always transferred to the dwelling of the husband. She was generally conducted to it on foot by the bridegroom; whence *ducere uxorem* (*domum* or *in matrimonium*) became the phrase for a man's marrying. The bride, on the other hand, was said *nubere viro*; the primitive meaning of *nubo* (from *nubes*) being to *veil*, but in this case to *marry*, because she had to cover herself with an *orange* or *flame-coloured* veil: i. e. *nubere se viro*, *se* being understood. With the first *collocasse nuptum* is understood.

Sit. Is auxiliary to both *diminuta* and *restitutus*.

Venire. Is here in the sense of *venturum esse*.

Quod prælium equestre adversum. The style is here both negligent and complicated; and, as Anthon remarks, has been embarrassing to many. He himself explains it by understanding *prælio equestri adverso* after *inquirendo*. But *inquirendo prælio*, &c., would be extremely harsh; and *adverso* is not necessary to be understood, if *adversum* be connected with *factum esset*. Could we suppose Cæsar to have written *quod prælium equestre quod adversum*, &c., and the transcriber to have written *quod* before *proelium*, the entire might easily be accounted for. But if *quod proelium equestre* be the true reading, it is evident that *prælium equestre* must belong to an antecedent understood after *inquirendo*. The more obvious and less harsh construction would therefore be ‘*inquirendo de prælio equestri quod proelium equestre factum esset adversum*,’ &c.—‘on inquiring into the cavalry-fight, which had been fought adverse, or unsuccessfully,’ &c.—The second *factum* has *esse* understood with it.

CHAP. XIX.

Injussu suo et civitatis. *Civitatis* is to be considered as joined by *et* to *sui*, the *genitive* of the primitive reflective pronoun, as contained in the possessive *suo*. This is a favourite form with Cæsar; as in chap. 35, ‘*tanto suo Populique Romani beneficio*,’ ‘by so great kindness of himself and of the Roman people.’—*Civitatis* refers to the state of the Ædui, to which Dumnorix belonged.

Quæ ipso presente—quæ separatim. When *quæ* and *quod* occur singly, without an antecedent expressed, *ea* or *id* must be always supplied; though in English the word *what* may

be used to comprise both. In this sentence, the construction is 'commonefacit ea quæ,' 'ostendit ea quæ,' &c. So, previously, in chap. 5, 'præter quod' means 'præter id quod,' &c. Ellipses of this sort are conducive to greater force and elegance of style.

Animadvertere. This verb, compounded of *animum* and *advertere*, i.e. *vertere animum ad*, (literally 'to direct the attention to'), is constantly employed by classical writers in the sense of 'to inflict punishment on.' It is then accompanied by *in*, and implies that such punishment is the result of careful consideration. The verb, however, is often separated into its component parts, and then in the simpler sense of 'attending to,' or 'noticing.' Thus, in the beginning of chap. 24, we meet with '*Postquam id animum advertit*,' i.e. *vertit animum ad id*; 'When he turns his mind to that;' viz. *notices*, or *perceives*.

CHAP. XX.

Posses. To be joined with *plurimum* in connexion with *ipse* (Divitiacus); and with *minimum* in connexion with *ille* (Dumnorix). In the next sentence, *ei* refers to Dumnorix, and *ipse* to Divitiacus; but *apud eum* to Cæsar.

Futurum. *Esse* is understood: literally, 'that it would be.'

Faciat. *Ut* is understood. The omission is deemed an elegance.

Condonet. *Condonare* implies to 'pass over' or 'pardon' for the sake of, or in compliance with; and governs an accusative of the thing, with a dative of the person or cause.

Ponit, &c. *Ponit* is for *imponit* (the simple verb for the compound) in the sense of placing over. Understand *ea* before *quæ*, and *eos* before *quibuscum*.

CHAP. XXI.

Legatum pro Prætor. The title of Prætor belonged to Cæsar, both as proconsul and general in chief. His lieutenants-general were named *legati*; but where he delegated full powers to any one of them to act for him, that person was a *legatus pro Prætor.*

Quid tui consilii sit. The construction is *quid consilii sit tui*: *consilii* depending on *quid*, by the rule that an adjective in the neuter gender, without any substantive expressed, sometimes requires a genitive; e.g. *id negotii*, that business; *quid rei est*? what is the matter? *nihil reliqui*, chap. 11. *Sui* is the case after *sit*, as agreeing with *consilii*, the case immediately before. *Suum* would perhaps be more strictly grammatical, to agree with *quid consilii* conjointly; but the other is more elegant. In poetry it may be more widely adopted; as in the Virgilian phrase '*cui nunc cognomen Iulo*': but it is then parsed as the case by attraction, after the manner of Greek writers.

Rei militaris. The genitive governed by *peritissimus*, an adjective signifying knowledge. *Res* occurs idiomatically with several adjectives: thus *respublica*, the commonwealth; *res familiaris* (as in chap. 18), the property belonging to an individual; *res frumentaria*, the corn-supply; and, in this instance, *res militaris*, the art military, or military affairs.

In M. Crassi. Exercitu, from the foregoing exercitu, is to be supplied.

CHAP. XXII.

Primâ luce. Comes under the rule for the *part of time*, or time *when*; like the other ablatives *eodem die*, *postero die*; so, the adverb *pridie*, for *priori die*.

Longius. Quàm, than, is understood ; by the rule that *quam* is frequently understood after the adverbs *amplius*, *plus*, and *minus*. Of this Cæsar gives numerous instances.

Ipsè. *Ipsè* and *ipsius*, in this, and in the next sentence but one, refer to Cæsar, by way of distinction from Labienus.

Multo diè. Is idiomatic for *diè multum progresso*.—*Suis* refers to Cæsar's men who were under Labienus : and *sibi*, shortly after, to Cæsar himself.

Quo consuèrat intervallo. The more grammatical form would be *intervallo quo consuèrat* ; but Cæsar has preferred, in numerous instances, to omit the antecedent ; leaving it to be supplied from the substantive which he expresses *after* the relative, and which is more usually understood. Supplying the ellipsis, the entire would run thus :—*eo intervallo, quo intervallo sequi consuèrat*.

CHAP. XXIII.

Postridiè. An *adverbial* contraction for *postero diè*. Adverbs of time, place, and quantity, are mostly followed by a genitive.

Rei frumentariæ. Is the dative governed by *prospiciendum*, under the rule that participles and gerunds govern the same cases as the verbs they are derived from. But *esse sibi* also are to be understood with *prospiciendum*, as the gerund in *dum* employed to signify *necessity* or *obligation* : viz. 'that he *ought* to provide for the corn-affair ;' or, supply of corn.'

Bibractè ire. *Bibractè* is indeclinable ; to be here considered as the accusative after *ire* ; by the rule that, to verbs signifying motion *to* a place, the name of the place (if a

town) is usually added *without* a preposition.

Decurionis. The *decurio* was so called from being at first a commander of *ten* men. The *turma*, or troop, consisted of thirty men with three *decuriones*, but in Cæsar's time it was made to consist of thirty men under *one* leader, who retained the former title of *decurio*.

CHAP. XXIV.

Animum advertit. See note to *animadvertere*, chap. 19.

Triplicem aciem. Usually means 'a line of battle with the men formed *three deep*.' But here it implies that the cohorts, or regiments, were placed three deep. Each cohort in this way had its own *wings*, or flanking companies, of light troops, or *velites*.

The legion was originally made up of 3000 men, and 300 horse attached to it ; but it was increased, and varied in the same proportion of horse to foot, at different times. When in *full* strength, it ought to have consisted of 6000 men, but this was seldom the case. Cæsar, for instance, on one occasion speaks of *two* of his legions as consisting of barely 7000 men. The *full* strength of a legion was ten cohorts ; each cohort being made up of three *manipuli* (or battalions) ; and each *manipulus* of two *centuriæ* (or centuries), being companies that ought to consist of 100 men each.

Sarcinæ. *Sarcinæ* were the bundles, or baggage, which the soldiers *carried* ; to be distinguished from the *impedimenta*, or *heavy* baggage, which was conveyed in waggons.

Superiore acie means the upper line of battle, formed from the two legions and auxiliaries whom he had drawn up on the higher part of the hill.

Phalange factâ. They formed a phalanx by joining in close array and locking their shields together over their heads; just after the manner of the *testudo*, or 'tortoise-fence,' of the Romans.

CHAP. XXV.

Suo refers to *equo*, as contained in *equis*.

Gallis. Meaning the Helvetii: this and *magno impedito* are both datives after *erat*, by the rule that "*sum*, with many other verbs, admits of a double dative."

Novissimis, i.e. of the Helvetii, who had fought in a separate body.

Ex itinere. Means that they attacked the Romans on their way to the mountain to which the Helvetii had retreated.

Latere aperto. 'On the open flank,' refers to the exposed or right side of the Romans as they marched; their left side being covered by their shields.

Conversa, &c. The order of construction is, '*intulerunt signa conversa bipartito.*' *Inferre signa*, to advance standards, implies moving forwards to the attack; but here they had to do so in two opposite directions, the foremost two lines driving back the Helvetii towards the mountain, and the third facing backwards to resist the Boii and Tulingi.

CHAP. XXVI.

Ancipiti prælio. *Anceps* means *doubtful*, as well as *double*, and is usually applied to *prælium* in the former sense. Here, however, the latter seems more applicable, as referring to the statement in the foregoing sentence.

Mataras et tragulas. The *mataras* was a long kind of pike; the *tragula*, a javelin with a strap, for throwing it.

Nullam partem, &c. Anthon has the following note:—"The accusative, by a Hellenism, for the ablative. Consult VECHNER, *Hellenolex*, p. 257. Oudendorp, Gruter and many other critics, very properly regard the expression *nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso*, as tautological, and a mere gloss of the adverb *continenter* in the previous clause. It is omitted, besides, in the Greek paraphrase." The critical spectacles of the above gentlemen must certainly have been turned awry, when making these two observations. *Ed totâ nocte*, in the former clause, might have been deemed more objectionable, in being treated as only the *part* of time, whereas it includes *duration* of time, and should thus be the accusative. By translating it 'on that entire night,' however, it may be considered as specifying the time *when*, and brought under the ablative. But *nullam partem*, as connected with *intermisso*, does absolutely imply *duration*—'their march being intermitted for, *i.e.* *during*, no part of the night;' whereas *nullâ parte* would mean 'at no part' of the night. Again, *continenter* refers exclusively to *ed totâ nocte* in the former clause of the sentence; while *nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso* is exclusively in reference to the continuation of their journey through the *two succeeding nights*, till on the fourth day they arrived among the Lingones.

Qui si juvissent. 'Who if they should assist them,' is a Latin idiomatic form, more emphatic and elegant than 'and that, if they did assist them;' though the latter form is preferable in English.

CHAP. XXVII.

Ocultari—ignorari. i.e. Be concealed by their fellows from the Romans, or even not at all noticed by any, in the obscurity and confusion then prevailing.

Primâ nocte. 'At the beginning of the night:' a similar construction to *summus mons*, 'the summit of the mountain,' &c.

CHAP. XXVIII.

In numero hostium habuit. Treated them as enemies; i. e. sold them for slaves. :

Allobrogibusque. It is to be observed that the Allobroges, at this time, formed part of the province of Gaul; and were only separated from Helvetia by the river Rhone. If the Germans, therefore, were to occupy Helvetia; they would at once become neighbours to the Province, and to the Allobroges.

Boios. In maps, where the Boii are marked south of the Ædui, it must be kept in mind that this was not the place they had come from, but that part of the Æduan territory which the Ædui bestowed on them upon this occasion.

Parem—atque. The use of atque with such adjectives as *par*, *similis*, &c., in the sense of *as*, is frequent and elegant.

CHAP. XXIX.

Tabulæ. Were wooden tablets, covered smoothly with wax, written on by a pointed instrument named a *stylus*. Hence, figuratively, *style*.

Literis Græcis. The lists of names, &c., were written in Greek characters; the knowledge of which, it is supposed, the Gauls obtained from Massilia (*Marseilles*), a Greek

colony in the south of Gaul. They used these characters in writing their own language.

Capitum. In this way we say, "so many *head* of oxen." In speaking of *persons*, the more usual expression is "*souls*."

Censu habito. The census, on this occasion, extended only to the *number* of persons ; not to any other particulars regarding them.—The Latin for the Roman numerals is as follows :—

CCLXIII.	ducenta et sexaginta tria	-	263
XXXVI.	triginta sex	- -	36
XIV.	quartuordecim	- -	14
XXIII.	viginti tria	- -	23
XXXII.	triginta duo	- -	32
<hr/>			
CCCLXVIII.	trecenta et sexaginta octo	-	368
XCH.	nonaginta duo	-	92
CX.	centum et decem	-	110

CHAP. XXX.

Gratulatum. Supine active after the verb of motion *convoenerunt*.

Pro veteribus. The construction is *pro veteribus injuriis Helvetiorum P.R.* Though *populi* is said to depend on *Helvetiorum*, its real dependence is on *injuriis* in connection with *Helvetiorum* ; implying the wrongs of the Roman people sustained from the Helvetii. This is called grammatically the '*double genitive* ;' the former genitive having an active force, and the latter a passive one ; i.e. *Helvetiorum* implying the *agents*, and P.R. the *object*.

Ex usu. A classical phrase, signifying 'to the advantage.'

Ex magnâ copiâ. Understand *locorum*.

Totius Gallie. It is only Gaul Proper, or Celtic Gaul, that this refers to.

Sanxerunt, &c. 'Sanctioned among themselves by swearing,' is a classical form for 'bound themselves by a solemn oath,' which is the true force; *sancio* implying solemnity.

CHAP. XXXI.

Ne ea, &c. *I.e.* To guard against what they had to say being divulged.

Factiones. The word is not used here in a *bad* sense; but merely to imply two leading parties. It would appear from what follows, that neither the Roman Senate nor Cæsar was aware of the actual state of things in Gaul, beyond the limits of the Roman Province. Otherwise, in Cæsar's consulship of the year before, they would not have paid such compliments, as Cæsar mentions afterwards, to Ariovistus, king of the Germans; while he was actually aiding the Sequani and Arverni to oppress the Ædui, the declared friends of the Roman people, and bring them into servitude. We must bear in mind, however, that Cæsar's acquaintance with Gaul, as governor of the province, had only now begun; and that the Ædui were afraid to complain *publicly* to the Romans. Divitiacus, indeed, applied privately, but was unsuccessful.

The Sequani become more prominent than the Arverni, because it was their territory into which, as adjoining the Rhine, Ariovistus and his Germans crossed over; and part of which they appropriated to themselves.

Clientes. The word here refers to the smaller states, or communities dependent on the Ædui.

Fractos. Agrees with *eos*, understood before *qui*, and referring to the *Ædui*.

Gallicum, &c. Understand *agrum*. That neither the land of the Gauls was to be put in comparison with that of the Germans (it was so superior); nor the way of living of the Germans to be compared with that of the Gauls (it was so inferior).

Nisi si quid. *Si* is here redundant, giving no additional force to *nisi*. It occurs similarly in other authors.

Non dubitare. The acc. *sese* is understood.

CHAP. XXXII.

Respondere—permanere. Historical imperfects.

Præ reliquorum. I.e. *Præ fortunâ reliquorum*.

Absentis. Is usually translated 'when absent;' but it will give it more force to say 'though absent,' i.e. even at this, their interview with Cæsar; as showing the abject terror they were under.

Sequanis. Is here the dative, governed by *perferendi essent*, as implying necessity.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Magnam se habere spem. Supply *dixit*, 'he told them.'—Cæsar, pretty evidently, entertained no such hope; as his object, from the first, was to carry on wars in that country as a means of raising and training an army for ulterior purposes. The whole of this chapter, however, is an admirable specimen of plausible writing for gaining popularity; having been intended, no doubt, for publication.

Periculosum. *Esse* is understood.

Cimbri Teutonique. See Introduction.

Quibus rebus. The dative case governed by *occurrendum* ; with which also *esse sibi* is understood.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Medium utriusque. A more elegant form than *in medio utriusque*. Anthon makes *utriusque* depend on *colloquio*, and translates it 'a mutual conference:' but *mutual* is implied in *colloquio*; and the very position of *medium* and *utriusque* is sufficient to determine their connexion.

Opus is here put *adjectively*, for *necessarium*.

Emolimento. Difficulty of preparation; from *molior* :

Commeatus. Includes conveyance and provisions.

Cæsari. This word and P.R. are datives governed by *esset*, under the rule of "*sum pro habeo*."

Negotii. Depends on the neuter *quid* ; the construction being '*quid negotii esset aut Cæsari*,' &c., 'what business either Cæsar could have,' &c.

CHAP. XXXV.

Si id ita fecisset. Literally, 'if he should do that so ;' *id* being in reference to all the foregoing conditions. *Ea* would be more correct, as answering to the *hæc esse* which went before with *quæ postularet*.

Sibi populoque Romano. Are datives governed by *futuram esse* under the rule of *sum pro habeo*, 'that he (Cæsar) himself and the Roman people would have (i.e. would entertain) lasting favour and friendship with him (Ariovistus).'

Impetraret. Supply *hæc* or *ea*. Cæsar usually omits the accusative after this verb. See chap. 9.

Sese. The accusative in construction with *non neglecturum esse* at the end.

Senatus censisset. This was in the very year (see chap. 2.) in which Orgetorix went on the embassy for the Helvetii : so that the senate had probably some intimation of their designs.

Quod commodo &c. Secundum id understood : literally, 'according to that which he could do,' i. e. 'as far as he could do with the convenience of the commonwealth.'

Eduorum &c. The parenthesis here is so uncongenial to the English way of expression, that it would be better to translate *Eduorum &c.* at once with the preceding *sese*, and follow with the words in parenthesis as a dependent part of the sentence.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Non oportere sese, &c. The sense might be expressed by translating, 'that he ought not to be hindered,' &c.; and this would be more consonant to the English mode of expression. But as the pupil might thus be led to suppose that *sese* is the acc. before *oportere*, instead of before *impediri*, the translation given is adopted to prevent ambiguity.

Injuris is frequently employed in an adverbial sense, to signify *unjustly, wrongfully, &c.*

Quod sibi, &c. The use of the reciprocal pronoun *sui*, and its possessive *suius*, is in this sentence to be carefully noted ; where *sibi* refers to Ariovistus, *se* to Cæsar, and *suâ* to the *hominem* contained in *neminem*.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Questum, &c. The preceding *veniebant* is to be understood

after *Adui*, before the supine active *questum*: also, after *Treviri*, *veniebant nunciatum*, or *questum*, is to be supplied.

Pagos centum Suevorum. In the beginning of his fourth book, Caesar describes the Suevi as the greatest and most warlike nation of the Germans. They were divided into a hundred cantons, each of which annually contributed a thousand men for the purpose of waging war outside their own boundaries. It was not therefore the entire cantons, but the hundred thousand contributed by them for that year, who had advanced to the Rhine.

Minus facile resisti posset. This clause does not refer to the ostensible nominative *nova manus*; but to *Arionistus*, as taken out of *Arionisti*, the word immediately before the clause.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Idque. 'And it,' &c. The force of *id*, in this and numerous other instances, affords unquestionable proof that the English *it* thus originates.

Ut radices, &c. There appears a strange and rather general mistake about the construction in this place. Anthon says that *contingant* governs *eam ripam* understood, and then remarks as follows—"Achaintre takes *ripæ* for the nominative plural agreeing with *contingant*, and makes *radices* the accusative governed by this verb. Our construction, which is the received one, is far preferable. By *it ripæ* becomes the genitive, and *radices* the nominative." All the difficulty must be from the supposition that *contingo*, in the sense of 'touching' or 'uniting with,' cannot govern a dative; but for this, assuredly, there is no sufficient foundation. Besides, '*ex utràque parte*' more correctly belongs to *radices*

mentis than to *ripes fluminis*: i. e. 'the roots of the mountain at each extremity of the intermission touch the bank of the river.' To say, 'the roots of the mountain on each side of the bank,' &c., is neither perspicuous nor correct.

Nocturnis diurnisque, &c. Here, also, Anthon and others seem to labour under an imaginary difficulty. Anthon says:—"The more usual order would be *diurnis nocturnisque*, and Oudendorp actually adopts this in his smaller edition. But Cæsar places *nocturnis* first in order here, as more stress is to be laid on it in the idea that we are to form of his rapid movements on that occasion." Anthon, then, refers to other authorities. If we look to the beginning of the chapter, the true and more obvious reason for the placing of *nocturnis* may be found. For it was at the end of the third day's march that Cæsar heard of the danger to Vesontio, and he set out again on that night; so that the *nightly* march had the *precedence*.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Tribunis militum, præfectis, &c. The tribunes of the soldiers were next in rank after the *legati*. Each tribune had command over a thousand men. Anthon refers *præfectis* to the commanders of the allies; but from its position between *tribunis* and *reliquisque*, it appears more obviously referable to the *prefects of cohorts* of the Roman legions.

Ut satis commode, &c. Verbs of *fearing* in Latin are generally accompanied with *ne* or *ut*: but with a *contrary* force to what these conjunctions imply in other positions; *ne* being affirmative, and *ut* negative. Thus *timeo ne possis* means 'I fear that you may be able;' whereas *timeo ut possis* signifies 'I fear that you may *not* be able?'

Dicto audientes—signa laturos. *Audiens dicto*, 'attentive to the word,' is the usual phrase for 'obedient to command.' *Ferre signa*, 'to carry forward the standards,' implied also the order for an army to march; while *laturi signa* applied to the soldiers, as being ready to do so.

CHAP. XL.

Centurionibus. There were sixty centurions in each legion, differing from one another in rank according to their position in the legion. The chief centurion had the title of *primopilus* or *primi pili*; had the care of the *eagle* of the legion; and was entitled to a seat in the war-council, along with the tribunes, &c. But on this occasion Cæsar had *all* the centurions present, that his speech might be more accurately reported to the soldiers.

Factum, &c. Facere periculum is the Latin idiom for 'to make trial.'

Nuper. It was about fifteen years previously that the Servile War in Italy was terminated by the death of Spartacus, who fell in an action in which the elder Crassus commanded against him.

Servili tumultu, quos, &c. *Quos* has for its antecedent *servorum*, as contained in the adjective from *servili*. *Tumultus* is a stronger expression than *bellum*; having been adopted expressly by the Romans in reference to the invasion of the Gauls, or to any disturbance in Italy that threatened the safety of the Republic. This of the slaves was a most alarming one, and in some respects analogous to the late revolt of the Sepoys throughout Bengal. The leading bodies of slaves concerned were the schools of gladiators, consisting of fierce and savage barbarians, a great number of them

Germans ; who were trained to the more skilful use of the sword, &c., for the purpose of those bloody scenic exhibitions of which the Roman people were so fond. These, having broken out almost simultaneously in different towns and cities through Italy, forced open the gaols, plundered the treasures, and invited all others to their standard. They soon amounted to some forty or fifty thousand men ; and fought successfully for some time under Spartacus, till he fell in battle, B. C. 71.

Inermos. Gladiators were only allowed the use of arms while training and exhibiting ; so that when they first broke out, they were to some extent *unarmed*. They soon, however, helped themselves to arms in abundance. But though they, indeed, had the most grievous causes for resentment against tyrant masters, their conduct stands out in rather bright contrast to that of the *petted* Bengal Sepoys towards too indulgent benefactors. None of the *demoniacal* atrocities committed so universally by the latter have been attributed to them.

Collaturus — *representaturum*. *Collaturus*, literally, 'about to carry on with them' to a farther day ; *i. e.*, 'to put off.' *Representare*, literally, 'to make present in reality,' (hence the English *represent*), implies the 'doing *at once*' what a person has to do at some time or other.

CHAP. XLI.

Primorum ordinum. The term *ordo* applies here to the *manipulus* or *company*, which consisted of two *centuriæ* ; *i. e.* two hundred men, when at the full strength. It was named *manipulus*, because the ensign of each company, in the ruder or ancient times, was a wisp, or *handful*, of hay attached to

the top of a pole: Each *manipulus* had its *prior* and *posterior centurio*, the former ranking higher than the latter. There were three *manipuli*, or six *centuriae*, to the *cohort*, or regiment; and ten cohorts to the legion. Each cohort had its own *velites*, or light armed troops, which took their station, when forming for battle, either between the *manipuli*, or on the two flanks. Sometimes the line of battle was formed of three lines of cohorts; as is meant by Cæsar in his expression '*triplicem aciem*,' in chap. 24 of this book. But the usual *acies*, or line of battle, consisted of lines of men 'three deep;' each containing ten *manipuli*, appropriated to itself. The ten lowest *manipuli* stood in the first line. They were the youngest and most active men, and named the *hastati*, from having been originally armed with the *hasta*, or spear. The second line was filled by men arrived at their full strength, and named the *principes*; because originally, it is supposed, they stood in the foremost line. In the third line were the hardy and experienced veteran soldiers, called the *triarii*, from the place they occupied; and also *pilani*, from being armed with the *pilum*, or heavy javelin. These held the most honourable place, and the *prior centurio* of their first *manipulus* was the *centurio primipili*, or chief centurion of the legion. Next in dignity after him, however, came the head centurion of the *principes*, and he of the *hastati*, third. These are the centurions *primorum ordinum*, three in each legion, to whom Cæsar here refers.

CHAP. XLII.

Existimare. Supply *se* before it, the foregoing *se* belonging to *posse*.

Per insidias. *Per*, with an accusative, has often an

adverbial force : 'by means of snares,' i.e. 'insidiously,' or 'treacherously.'

Ho—imponere. The use of *eo*, the adverb, for *eis* or *in eos*, as in this case, is esteemed an elegance.

Legionarios milites. To distinguish them from the *light-armed* troops of the same legion.

Rescribere. *Scribere* was to enrol a soldier's name for the first time ; *rescribere* implies to transfer in the way of promotion.

CHAP. XLIII.

Quam equis devexerat. The *de* in composition must here refer to the camp. It cannot imply that he had *dismounted* the legion on arriving, because that would at once have excited the suspicions of Ariovistus, besides exposing Cæsar too much in case of a sudden onset from the German cavalry.

Aditum. It was through Cæsar, as consul, that Ariovistus obtained the notice of the Roman senate. Why Cæsar so favoured him, we are left to conjecture ; but as he was looking to Gaul as his province in the following year, and had probably heard of the designs of the Helvetii, he might have meditated the securing Ariovistus as his ally against them, if they were making head against himself. Now, however, that he had disposed of them, his next object was to get rid of Ariovistus also.

CHAP. XLIV.

Magnisque præmiis, seems rather to imply 'great offers of reward,' than rewards actually granted.

Omnes Galliarum civitates. He speaks here in the boasting strain usual with barbarians ; for instead of *all* the states

being against him, he had the Arverni and Sequani and their allies to help him.

Sua voluntate. Can only imply 'without any express objection:' but this was, of course, because they did not dare to make it.

Sibi ornamento, &c. This is a favourite construction with Latin writers. It comes under the rule that "*sum*, with many other verbs, admits of a double dative."

Quam populum Romanum. Supply *venisse*. The Gaul here meant by Ariovistus is that part which lay without the Roman province. Cæsar shews, in his answer to Ariovistus, that this assertion of his is false.

Multis sese nobilibus, &c. A proof how eager the partisans of Pompey were for Cæsar's destruction, and how unscrupulous about trying to effect it.

CHAP. XLV.

Ariovisti. The genitive of *esse*, as signifying possession.

Antiquissimum quodque tempus—judicium senatûs. Are both in reference to the facts in the foregoing sentence. As Fabius Maximus had conquered states of Gaul Proper outside the Roman province, the Roman claim was before that of Ariovistus in priority of time. The Roman senate, also, had then decided that the states beyond the province should continue to enjoy their previous rights and freedom.

CHAP. XLVI.

Per fidem. May be translated, 'through (or under) a shew of faith.' But if considered in analogy with *perfidus*, it will rather imply 'perfidiously,' or 'in violation of faith.'

Interdixisset. Governs the dative with an ablative.

CHAP. XLVII.

Pridie ejus diei, &c. This cannot refer to the conduct of the Germans at the conference, but to some demonstration of theirs the day after.

Missurum, &c. 'That he would send to him with great danger, and expose to ferocious men, one of his own lieutenants'—means, that he thought his sending one of his own chief officers would be attended with much personal danger to the envoy, and be exposing him to the attack of ferocious men bent upon hostility to every thing Roman.

Caii Valerii, &c. From these words, down to *causa non esset*, inclusively, is a kind of double parenthesis, all in reference to Procillus; *et Marcum Mettium* being the clause in direct construction with *Procillum*.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Intercluderet. Has a similar government to *interdixisset* in the foregoing chapter.

Singuli. Has strictly the force of 'one by one,' as in chap. 6. *Singuli singulos* means 'each a separate one.'

Versabantur—recipiebant, &c. Are in the preter-imperfect tense, to imply *frequency*: 'used to engage,' or, 'were in the habit of engaging;,' &c.

Prodeundum—recipiendum. Supply *iis*.

CHAP. XLIX.

Quo in loco. Cæsar was rather fond of expressing the substantive which is generally understood after the relative, and supplied from the antecedent. This is for the sake of

greater perspicuity : otherwise, *loco* is rather redundant ; and for English style it would be disagreeable to say "he chose out a fit place for a camp, beyond that place, in which place," &c.

Acie triplici instructâ, &c. He first drew out his army 'three deep,' or in three lines ; so that, upon making them face to one side, he could march them 'three abreast' to the place he was going to fortify. Then, causing them to face again in front, towards the German camp, he kept the first and second line under arms to repel the enemy ; and set the third line, which was in the rear, to work at forming the camp.

Expedita. Only implies that they were 'light armed' for this particular occasion.

CHAP. L.

Instituto suo. May be considered as the ablative of the *cause*, in connexion with *eduxit castris*; or as governed by *pro* understood.

Meridies. A formation from *medius dies*, the middle of the day, or 'noon ;' the *d* of *medius* being changed into *r* for the sake of euphony. *Meridies* also signifies the south ; because the sun, *at noon*, is always to the south. Hence, also, the term *meridian* for the imaginary circle, passing over the place, in which the sun then is.

Sortibus, &c. The *lots* were cuttings from the twig of a fruit tree, with certain marks attached to them severally. They were scattered promiscuously on a white cloth or garment ; and the priest, or person officiating, took each of them up three distinct times, interpreting, or divining, according to the marks.

CHAP. LI.

Quod satis, &c. Supply *id presidii* as the antecedent to *quod*.

Alarior. From *ala*, a wing. The auxiliaries were usually placed on the wings ; but Cæsar made use of them here, both as a cover to the smaller camp, and to make a show of greater strength than he actually had.

Rhedis et carris. Anthon translates, "With chariots and waggons ;" but this is decidedly wrong. The chariots, &c., were not drawn up about the line of battle, but the line of battle about them, so as to inclose them. Such, too, is the usual government ; *rhedis et carris* being datives after *circumdederunt*, and *aciem* the intermediate accusative.

Eo. The adverb, instead of *cis*. It refers to *rhedis*, rather than to *carris* ; the former being used for the women, the latter for the heavy baggage, or *impedimenta*.

CHAP. LII.

Exam partem. Meaning the left wing of the enemy, which was opposed to Cæsar's right wing.

Cominus. 'Hand to hand : ' from *con* and *manus*.

Qui in phalanges insilirent. Each of the seven tribes formed its own phalanx ; the men locking their shields together over their heads, so as to oppose a complete roofing, as it were, of bucklers to the weapons of the Romans. The Roman soldiers now leaped upon this roofing, and tearing asunder the bucklers, thrust their swords down between them, so as to wound the Germans beneath.

Multitudine suorum. It is probable that many of those driven from the left wing had now joined the right one.

Expeditor. Applies here both to his not being in the thick of the fight, and to his being mounted. The hero of this masterly movement, which decided the fight, was son to the celebrated Marcus Crassus ; and perished, with his father, in the latter's expedition against the Parthians.

CHAP. LIII.

Nactus. From *nanciscor*, implies a falling in with by mere chance. But though Ariovistus escaped in this way, his death must have been a consequence of this defeat ; as it is alluded to in book v., chap. 29.

Reliquos omnes. Cæsar does not state the number of Germans destroyed in the battle and pursuit ; but Plutarch mentions eighty thousand. This seems rather a moderate estimate ; considering that, previous to the battle, Ariovistus had a hundred and twenty thousand under him in Gaul. See chap. 31.

Utraque. The use of *uterque* in the singular, before a plural verb, is not infrequent. It refers, however, in a distributive sense, to the plural nominative pronoun *illi* or *illæ*, understood with the verb.

Ducæ filia. These words, without a verb exprest, are a rare, but elegant form of construction ; being a kind of nominative absolute, of which the two *alteras* are the distributive parts.

CHAP. LIV.

Ubi. These were Germans, inhabiting the borders of the Rhine, opposite to the Gallic nation of the Treviri.

They were, however, at enmity with the Suevi ; and besides, it was into their territories that the hundred thousand of the Suevi had penetrated (as stated in chap. 37) for the purpose of crossing the Rhine.

Unda cecidit. The war with the Helvetii had occupied somewhat about three months : that with Ariovistus about one month from the time Cæsar set out against him, as stated at the close of chap. 37. There was an interval, however, of perhaps a month or six weeks, after the defeat and expulsion of the Helvetii ; which was taken up with the meetings of the Gallic chieftains, their representations to Cæsar, and the messages of Cæsar to Ariovistus.

Conventus. These provincial assemblies have by some been named *diets*, as if they were meetings of the independent chieftains of a tribe or community. But to a meeting of this kind we see, in the course of this book, that Cæsar applies the term *concilium*. Besides, in a Roman province, there could be nothing of this kind ; the governor being absolute during his time of office, except the Roman senate, or people, chose to interfere. The *conventus*, therefore, were meetings over which the governor presided ; for administering justice, examining into the financial accounts, and settling all the civil affairs of the province. Such proceedings were reserved for the time of the year that did not admit of campaigning.

PARSING PRAXIS.

CHAPTER FIRST, BOOK I.

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres,—*omnis* is an adjective of two terminations; the nominative case singular feminine, to agree with its substantive, *Gallia*, in gender, number, and case, by the 1st rule of the second concord (here let the Pupil quote the 1st rule of II. concord, and the example given with it—and proceed similarly with every rule, as it is referred to). *Gallia*, a noun substantive, proper; first declension, feminine, singular; nominative case to the verb *est*. *Est* is from the verb neuter, *sum, es, fui, esse, futurus*, to be: indicative mood, present tense, *sum, es, est*. *Est* is the third person singular, to agree with its nominative case, *Gallia*, in number and person, by the 1st Rule of Concord I. *Divisa*, from *divisus, a, um*, the past participle passive from the verb *divido*, to divide. Passive *dividor, divideris, divisus sum, vel fui, dividi, divisus, dividendus*. *Divisa* is here used adjectively; and is the nominative case after the verb *est*, to agree in gender, number and case, with *Gallia*, the substantive going before the verb, by the 1st Rule appended to Concord II. *In*, a preposition, to be translated *into*, before an accusative—see the list of prepositions. *Tres*, three; a numeral adjective, neuter, *tria*; of two terminations—nom., *tres, tria*; gen., *trium*; dat., *tribus*; acc, *tres, tria*; abl., *tribus*. It is here the accusative plural, feminine; to agree in gender, number and case, with its substantive *partes*; by Rule 1 of Concord II. *Partes*, from *pars, partis*; a substantive feminine, 3rd declension. It is the accusative

plural, governed by the preposition *in* ; by the rule that, *in*, when it signifies *into*, governs an accusative.

Quarum unam incolunt Belgæ,—or to fill up the ellipses (or omissions) of words understood—quarum *partium*, unam *partem* incolunt Belgæ, of which *parts* the Belgæ inhabit one *part*. Quarum is from the relative qui, quæ, quod ; the genitive plural, feminine ; to agree in gender, number and person, with its antecedent, partes, by Rule 1 of Concord III. But it is the genitive, in order to agree in case with *partium*, taken out of the antecedent, partes, and understood after it, by the 1st Rule appended to Concord III. Also quarum *partium* is the genitive case, as depending on unam *partem*, by the rule of two substantives coming together with different significations : and it is in a case *necessarily depending* on unam *partem*, because this latter is the case directly governed by the verb incolunt ; on account of a nominative, Belgæ, coming between the relative and the verb ; by Rule 2 of Concord III. The dependence of quarum *partium*, however, extends also to aliam *partem*, and tertiam *partem* ; as making up the *three* parts of the distribution. Belgæ, from Belgæ, a noun of the first declension, is the nominative case plural, going before the verb incolunt ; by the rule, that the nominative case (in construction, though it may not in position) always precedes the verb. Incolunt, from incolo, incolui, incolere, incultum, is the indicative present, 3rd person plural, to agree with its nominative case, Belgæ, in number and person, by Rule 1 of Concord I. But from its position between unam and Belgæ, it becomes obvious that it is also the verb understood between aliam and Aquitani, and between tertiam and qui, in the following parts of the sentence.

Unam, from unus, a, um ; gen., unius ; a numeral adjective, in the accusative singular, feminine, to agree in gender, number and case, with *partem*, (taken out of *partium*, and understood after *incolunt*,) by Rule 1 of Concord II.

Aliam Aquitani,—Aquitani, from Aquitanus, used substantively to signify a man of Aquitania, is the nominative plural, going in construction before *incolunt*, understood between *aliam* and itself, and taken out the *incolunt* previously expressed. *Aliam* from *alius*, a, ud, is an adjective pronoun in the adjective singular feminine, to agree with *partem* (again taken out of the previous *partium*, and understood after it), in gender, number, and case, by Rule 1 of Concord II.

Tertiam, qui ipsorum lingua Celtæ, nostra: Galli, appellantur. After *tertiā* there is an ellipsis of two words, *incolunt ii*, which must here be supplied ; the *ii*, again, referring to *homines* understood, as being the antecedent of *qui*. For the English, too, the conjunction *et, and*, would be naturally understood before *tertiā*. *Ii* (those men), from *is*, ea, id, is the nominative plural, masculine, to agree with *homines* understood, in gender, number and case, by Rule 1 of Concord II ; and *ii homines* is nominative to *incolunt*, understood between *tertiā* and itself, and taken out of the *incolunt* previously expressed. *Tertiam*, from *tertius*, a, um, an ordinal adjective, is the accusative singular, feminine, to agree with a third *partem* (taken out of the foregoing *partium* and understood after it) in gender, number and case, by Rule 1 of Concord II. [Observe, that the three accusatives, *unam*, *partem*, *aliā partem*, *tertiā partem*, are respectively governed by *incolunt*, expressed or understood,

by the rule for verbs transitive governing the accusative case. The rule should be quoted by the pupil, in reference to each instance.] Qui, the relative pronoun, qui, quæ, quod, is the nominative plural, masculine, to agree in gender, number and person (by Rule 1 of Concord III), with its antecedent *homines*, as contained in the *ii* understood. It also agrees in gender, number and case, with another *homines* taken out of the antecedent and understood after it, by Rule 1 appended to Concord III; and this qui *homines* is the nominative case, plural, going in construction before the verb appellatur. Appellatur, from appello, avi, are, atum, is a verb of the first conjugation, passive voice, indicative present, 3rd person plural, to agree with its nominative qui in number and person, by Rule 1, of Concord I. Celtæ, from Celta, æ, a noun of the first declension, is the nominative case plural coming after appellatur; by the rule that verbs passive of *calling* require the same case after, as they have before them. Lingua, from lingua, æ, a substantive feminine of the first declension, is the ablative case singular, governed by *in* understood. Ipsorum, from ipse, a, um, used here as a substantive pronoun, is the genitive plural, masculine, referring to *hominum*, as proceeding from the *homines* with which qui agrees: "qui ipsorum lingua," who in their own language, i.e.,—thus qui *homines*, ipsorum *hominum* lingua, which men, in the language of the men themselves, &c. Ipsorum is, therefore, the genitive case, depending on lingua, by the 2nd Rule for two substantives coming together. Galli, from Gallus, is a noun of the 2nd declension, another nominative plural coming after appellatur in construction, under the same rule as Celtæ. Nostra, from noster, nostra,

nostrum, is a possessive pronoun in the ablative singular, feminine, to agree with *lingua* understood; repeated from the former *lingua*, and like that, governed by *in* understood.

Observe :—The entire of this first sentence of *Cæsar* is highly elliptical, and would run thus, if the omissions were supplied : *Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum partium unam partem incolunt Belgæ, aliam partem incolunt Aquitani, et tertiam partem incolunt ii homines, qui homines, ipsorum hominum lingua, Celtæ; nostra lingua Galli, appellantur.* The judicious placing of the words, however, renders all the ellipsis intelligible; and it will be seen in the first sentence, as translated, how an imitation of the Latin contributes to the *terseness* of expression in English—one of the many benefits resulting from sound classical education. Nor will it be amiss to remark how profitably, by means of an accurate translation, the industrious student may be taught to exercise himself in the notice and application of points of comparison or contrast, like the above. How different from bending despairingly over his work, under the overpowering consciousness of helpless imbecility!

Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus, inter se differunt. *Omnis*, *e*, an adjective of two terminations; *hic, hæc, hoc*, a demonstrative pronoun: *omnes hi* are both in the nominative case plural, masculine, to agree with *homines* understood, as nominative to the verb *differunt*: i.e. all these *men*, or people; referring to the Belgæ, Aquitani, and Celtæ or Galli. *Differunt*, from *differo*, *distuli*, *differre*, *dilatum*, is a verb irregular indicative, present, 3rd person plural, to agree with the *homines* understood, in gender number and case, by Rule 1, of Concord I. *Inter*, a preposition governing the accusative.

Se, from *sui*, the reciprocal substantive pronoun ; in the accusative plural, as governed by *inter* : *inter. se*, literally, *between themselves*; but generally having the force of '*from one another*.' *Lingua*, ablative singular from *lingua*, *æ* ; *institutis*, ablative plural from *institutum*, *i* ; *legibus*, ablative plural from *lex*, *legis* ; all three depending on *differunt*, by the rule that every verb admits after it an ablative signifying the instrument, cause, or manner of an action.

Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Here *Gallos*, as the accusative before *ab Aquitanis*, must be also understood (or *eos* instead of it) as the accusative before a *Belgis* : also *flumen*, *inis*, is a neuter substantive of the third declension, nominative singular going in construction before the verb *dividit*. *Garumna*, *æ*, the proper name of the river indicated here by *flumen*, is the nominative case in apposition with *flumen* ; by the 2nd Rule for two substantives coming together. *Dividit*, from the verb active *divido*, *divisi*, *dividere*, *divisum*, is the indicative present, 3rd person singular, to agree with its nominative *flumen* in number and person, by Rule 1, of Concord I ; but from its position, it also answers subsequently as the verb for the nominatives *Matrona* and *Sequana*. *Gallos*, from *Gallus*, *i*, is the accusative plural governed by *dividit* ; by the rule for verbs transitive governing the accusative case. *A* or *ab*, a preposition governing the ablative ; *Aquitanis*, from *Aquitani*, *i*, is the ablative plural, governed by *ab* ; *Matrona et Sequana*, are proper names of two other rivers, of the first declension joined together by the conjunction *et*, and going as nominatives before the verb *dividunt* as contained in *dividit*. This

would be the more common way of explaining the construction, by the rule that two or more nominatives singular require the verb to be in the plural number. But on this principle the more fitting construction would be *dividunt*, and to consider *flumen Garumna* as nominative to *dividit* understood, contained in *dividunt*. Cæsar, however, seems to have had an express object in employing *dividit* after *Matrona et Sequana*; as implying that they were not *two* distinct, but *one* continuous line of boundary.

Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ—the words may be regularly construed in their reverse order; viz. “the Belgæ are the bravest of all these” but there is greater emphasis in the order, “of all these the bravest are the Belgæ”; and in Latin, the placing of *horum* first renders it more emphatic still. *Omnium horum* (like the *omnes hi*, in a foregoing sentence) are in the one case, agreeing with *hominum* understood; and *hominum* is the genitive case depending on the superlative *fortissimi*, by the rule that comparatives and superlatives, when referring to part out of a greater number, are followed by a genitive. *Fortissimi*, from *fortis*, *fortior*, *fortissimus*, is the superlative, nominative plural, masculine, to agree with its substantive *homines* understood; and *fortissimi homines* may be considered as the nominative, going before the verb *sunt*, in which case *Belgæ* will be the nominative coming after. But the more usual mode will be, to begin the construction of the sentence with *Belgæ sunt*, and to make *fortissimi* the nominative coming after. In either case, *sunt* will agree in number and person with the nominative taken before it, by the Rule 1 of Concord I; and the other must come after it in the nominative case also,

by the rule that the neuter verbs *sum*, *fio*, *existo*, &c., &c., require the same case after as they have before them.

Propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate Provinciæ longissime absunt,—*propterea quod*, *because that*, two conjunctions which generally go together ; in English the word *that* is more usually suppressed. *Absunt*, from *absum*, &c. ; the 3rd person plural to agree with *illi* (referring to the Belgæ) understood before it by the 2nd Rule of Syntax. It is accompanied by the adverb *longissime*, the superlative of *longe* ; and followed by the preposition *a*, in connexion with the *ab* from which it is compounded. *Cultu*, is the ablative singular, governed by the preposition *a* ; the government of which extends also to *humanitate*, as joined by the conjunction *atque* to *cultu* ; by the rule that conjunctions join like cases of nouns, and like moods and tenses of verbs. *Provinciæ* is the genitive singular depending immediately on *humanitate* ; by the 2nd Rule for two substantives coming together.

Minimeque ad eos mercatores sæpe commeant—the enclitic conjunction, *que*, is here the connecting link that joins the present clause to the former ; but for translation it must be transferred from *minime* and appended to *mercatores*, thus : —*mercatoresque* and traders. *Mercatores* is the nominative plural, masculine, going before the verb *commeant* ; which agrees with it in number and person ; and *minime* is an adverb, superlative from *minus*, qualifying *sæpe* ; which latter is the adverb directly qualifying the verb *commeant*. *Ad* is a preposition serving to the accusative *eos*, from *is*, *ea*, *id* ; which it therefore governs.

Atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important.—Atque is a conjunction, joining in construction important to comment; and ea is the accusative plural neuter, governed by the verb important; with the substantive force of *things* implied in it, and thus acting as antecedent to quæ. Quæ is the relative pronoun, in the nominative plural, neuter, to agree in gender, number and person with its antecedent ea; and is nominative to the verb pertinent, which agrees with it in number and person. Ad effeminandos animos.—This might have been written *ad effeminandum animos*, to express the *purpose* after pertinent: but it is more elegant to change the gerund in *dum* into the participle in *dus*, and make it agree with the noun in gender, number and case.

THE END.



